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Eastern Europe

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ZHIVKOV-LED DELEGATION TO VISIT CSSR THIS MONTH

AU041733 Sofia BTA in English 1445 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 4 (BTA)-- A Bulgarian party and state delegation, headed by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, is to pay an official and friendly visit to Czechoslovakia during the first half of September of this year at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the president of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak Government.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER COMPLETES TALKS, DEPARTS 4 SEPTEMBER

AU042026 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Burgas, September 4 (BTA)--The minister of foreign affairs of Turkey, Mr Gunduz Okcun, paid a working visit to Bulgaria on September 3 and 4 at the invitation of the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov.

In a friendly and constructive atmosphere and in the spirit of traditional goodneighbourliness the two ministers discussed some questions of bilateral cooperation.

On the instructions of Turkey's prime minister, Mr Bulent Ecevit, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs conveyed greetings to the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov. The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs extended greetings on behalf of Mr Zhivkov to the president of Turkey, Mr Fahri Koruturk, and to the prime minister, Mr Bulent Ecevit.

The two ministers expressed the high appraisal of their countries to the results of the meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Bulent Ecevit, held in Antalya in July 1979, as an important contribution to the consolidation and expansion of goodneighbourly relations between Bulgaria and Turkey.

Today Mr Gunduz Okcun left Bulgaria.

TANZANIA'S NYERERE TO VISIT MID-SEPTEMBER

AU041736 Sofia BTA in English 1452 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sept. 4 (BTA)--Mr Julius Nyerere, the president of Tanzania, is to pay an official and working visit to Bulgaria in mid-September at the invitation of the Bulgarian State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUKANOV RECEIVES UK DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

AU042130 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] On 4 September Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Rex Browning, Great Britain's deputy minister of trade.

The two discussed the state of Bulgarian-British economic relations. The willingness of the two governments to encourage the expansion and strengthening of these relations was also expressed.

ZHIVKOV GREETS SOUTH AFRICAN CP CHAIRMAN DADOO

AU041730 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, Sept. 4 (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov, has sent a greetings telegram to the national chairman of the South African Communist Party, Mr Yusuf Dadoo, on the occasion of his 70th anniversary and in connection with the awarding of the "Georgi Dimitrov" Order to him.

"In you we greet the prominent figure of the South African Communist Party and the national liberation movement of the people of South Africa, the consistent Marxist-Leninist and internationalist who has dedicated his life to the struggle against imperialism, racism and apartheid, to the triumph of the great (?ideals of) communism", reads the telegram. "We also greet the sincere friend of long standing of the Bulgarian people and active partisan for the expansion and strengthening of cooperation and friendship between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the South African Communist Party."

PARTY DAILY COMMENTS ON VLASOVA AFFAIR 'PROVOCATION'

AU031758 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Sep 79 p 4 AU

[Radoslav Velev article: "The Provocation Boomeranged"]

[Text] Every honest historian looking into the causes of World War II comes to the conclusion that the anti-Sovietism of the Western states gave the "green light" for Hitler's march towards the east. Hatred towards real socialism--as shown not only by history--has always been a bad and dangerous adviser, and this hatred has prevented and still prevents some influential circles in the capitalist countries from correcting their class short-sightness and from understanding some basic truths which determine the further progress of the process of detente, equally vital for East and West. The unrestrained anticommunism and anti-Sovietism of some influental U.S. circles has frequently cast a shadow on U.S.-USSR relations. Furthermore, this evil hatred has a very broad range. It ranges, for instance, from the infamous--and for the USSR, discriminatory--Jackson-Vanik amendment to the 1974 U.S. act on trade with the USSR to the brutal anti-Soviet provocation at Kennedy Airport, which took place in a style reminiscent of the "wild west." The first part of the U.S. Senate's deliberations on ratifying the U.S.-USSR SALT II agreement on restricting strategic weapons, which ended recently, showed that blind anti-Sovietism continues to exist even in this high organ of the U.S. legislature. A Western journalist even wrote that as a result of his investigation and research he had learned that among the 100 senators there are some who will vote against ratifying SALT II only because it has been concluded with the USSR.

One can state decisively that the most vocal ones among those who directed the disgraceful anti-Soviet provocation at Kennedy Airport were supporters and advocates of unrestrained anti-Sovietism and others who do not like the new beginning for the USSR-U.S. relations which became apparent after the Vienna meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter. One way or another, however, the unworthy anti-Soviet spectacle at Kennedy Airport is connected with the White House. According to some explanations this was a manifestation of the search for a way of influencing the preelection psychosis of the U.S. citizens and correcting their impression and opinion of the U.S. President. Still, if this opinion is debatable, there is no doubt that the insolent action of the U.S. special services inflicted a new and irremediable blow to Washington's demagogic campaign of "defending human rights." [paragraph continues]

The details are well known and there is no need to repeat them: a brutal blackmail of USSR citizen L. Vlasova and an inadmissible 3-day detention of an Aeroflot airplane, many of whose passengers were women and children. This provocation, which contradicts international legal norms and humane principles, boomeranged and inflicted a blow on the already shaken and unsteady U.S. policy of "defending human rights." It turned into a subject of open criticism in the bourgeois U.S. press as well as in the press of many capitalist countries--U.S. allies. Life clearly shows that relations between the USSR and United States can develop constructively and steadily only on the basis of equality, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual respect for the legal interests of the two countries and peaceful coexistence. All actions which contradict these principles and lead to a complication of the two countries' relations are inadmissible. They contradict the interests of the USSR and U.S. peoples as well as efforts for decreasing international tension on a lasting basis.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES AT PLOVDIV INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Zhivkov at Fair Opening

AU031505 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 3 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The International Plovkiv Fair was festively opened on 3 September. In the coming week the fair will attract the attention of the world business circles as a major international trade and economic center. The opening ceremony was attended by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadisnki, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Krustyu Trichkov, Todor Stoychev, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Misho Mishev, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papazov.

Plovdiv Okrug leaders led by Ivan Panev, BCP Plovdiv Okrug Committee first secretary, also attended the ceremony as well as chiefs and members of foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Sofia. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, read the opening speech.

Todor Zhivkov greeted the numerous local and foreign exhibitors and wished them fruitful work, and was himself welcomed with exceptional cordiality by the public. Todor Zhivkov cut the ribbon and inaugurated the 35th International Plovdiv Fair.

Business Deals With USSR

AU042020 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Plovdiv, September 4 (BTA)--Here today the Bulgarian "Isotimpex" foreign trade organization and "Electronorg-Tekhnika" of the Soviet Union concluded a contract worth 485 million foreign currency leva. It provides for the export of Bulgarian computer equipment, disk and tape memory stores, processors, devices for the teleprocessing of data and electronic calculators. In exchange the Soviet Union will supply computer systems to Bulgaria. A new expression of allround Bulgaro-Soviet economic cooperation is also the contract signed here today between seven Soviet and three Bulgarian enterprises worth 273 million currency leva. It concerns the supply chiefly of Soviet machinery and equipment, complete plant for the chemical, petrochemical, metallurgical and power generation industries.

The contract signed today between the Bulgarian "Electroimpex" enterprise and the Soviet "Machinoimport" provides for the export of Bulgarian electrical equipment for industrial purposes amounting to 25 million foreign currency leva.

Economic Agreement With Afghanistan

AU042015 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Plovdiv, September 4 (BTA)--A cooperation agreement was signed here today between the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Afghanistan.

It is pointed out in the document that the two organizations will make efforts towards increasing trade and will contribute to the promotion of mutally advantageous economic and technological cooperation. In future the chambers will regularly exchange trade and economic information and will inform each other of changes in the customs regulations. A broad exchange of delegations is expected. Specific working programmes are to be elaborated as soon as possible on the basis of the agreement.

Benin Trade Minister Visit

AU041740 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Plovdiv, Sept. 4 (BTA)--A Benin delegation headed by Mr Andre Atchade, minister of trade and tourism, is visiting Plovidiv in connection with Benin's debut as an exhibitor at the International Plovdiv Fair.

The guests were made familiar with Bulgaria's presentation at the 35th International Plovdiv Fair and they praised it highly. The Benin delegation had talks with representatives of a number of Bulgarian ministries and economic organizations.

Mr Khristo Khristov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, too, had a meeting with Mr Andre Atchade. The two ministers found concrete agreement on the good opportunities at hand for the promotion of economic cooperation relations between Bulgaria and Benin. It was also agreed upon that competent bodies from the two countries would be authorized to negotiate and conclude contracts for the exchange of commodities and service. A bilateral trade agreement is expected to be signed soon.

JOINT SPACE RESEARCH SEMINAR WITH U.S. OPENS 4 SEPTEMBER

AU042023 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, September 4 (BTA)--The first Bulgaro-American seminar on space research began at the Starozagorski Bani resort (south Bulgarra) today. It has been arranged under the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation in space between the two countries. A number of joint scientific studies carried out so far will be reported, through the exchange of views and discussions new joint programmes and projects will be outlined. Prominent U.S. and Bulgarian scientists and experts will deliver reports on the principal theme of the seminar concerning direct measurements with the aid of satellites and rockets in the ionosphere and their scientific significance. Specialists of the two countries will also analyse the methods of direct measurements in the plasma of the space around the earth and will examine new technical pieces of equipment for space flights.

BILAK ATTENDS DIPLOMATIC CHIEFS CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

LD041652 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A conference of the heads of Czechoslovak diplomatic missions abroad opened in the Cernin Palace in Prague today with Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Michal Stefanak, deputy head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other leading representatives of the political and public life attending.

MILOS JAKES RECEIVES VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

LD041912 Prague CTK in English 1554 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Milos Jakes, Communist Party Presidium alternate member and Central Committee secretary, received here today a delegation of Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee led by Vo Thuc Dong, chairman of its agricultural commission, in Czechoslovakia on a study visit.

CPCZ GREETS CPUSA ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

AU041336 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 79 p 1 AU

["Z"-signed report: "Telegram of Greetings to the Communist Party of the United States"]

[Text] Prague, 31 August--The CPCZ Central Committee has sent a telegram of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of its founding.

In the telegram the CPCZ Central Committee highly appreciated the efforts of American Communists in the struggle for the rights of the American working people, for insuring world peace and friendship among nations and for consolidating the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO FOREIGN OFFICIALS

Vietnamese Leaders

AU041410 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Vietnam"]

[Text] Prague, 31 August--Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the occasion of the state holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the state holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam we send the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, all fraternal Vietnamese people, and you personally, warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people and in our own name.

On this most significant day the Czechoslovak people recall along with you the glorious victory of the Vietnamese people in the struggle for freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of your homeland against the aggression of American imperialism and the heroism of the fraternal people of your country with which they arose to withstand the chauvinist-hegemonistic Chinese aggression. We follow with sincere joy the great political and working efforts of the Vietnamese working people by means of which they are successfully implementing the demanding tasks of socialist construction formulated by the historical Forth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Together with all peace-loving nations and progressive forces in the world we sincerely rejoice at the constant growth of the international authority of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We highly appreciate its active contribution to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress as well as its efforts at establishing relations of mutual understanding and good-neighborly cooperation among the nations of Southeast Asia.

We highly regard the fact that the relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties and countries, based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism--which also provides the basis for our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community--are becoming ever deeper and stronger for the benefit of our nations and in the interests of the further reinforcement of unity and cohesion of the forces of socialism, and in the interest of peace and progress in the world.

Dear comrades, allow us to wish you--and through you the fraternal Vietnamese people--many new successes in building a socialist Vietnam.

Malaysian Leaders

AU041337 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Telegrams to Malaysia"]

[Text] Prague, 30 August-CSSR President Gustav Husak has sent a congratulatory telegram to Ahmad Shah ibni Sultan Abu Bakar, the paramount ruler of Malaysia, on the occasion of his country's state holiday.

On the same occasion CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal sent a congratulatory telegram to Datuk Haji Hussein bin Onn, the prime minister of Malaysia.

CSSR minister of foreign affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek also congratulated Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, minister of foreign affairs of Malaysia.

Libyan Leaders

LD312250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Revolution of 1 September, on the national day of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, has sent a telegram of congratulations to 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership, and Bochuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, to 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, secretary for foreign affairs.

NATIONAL FRONT GREETS ROMANIAN COUNTERPART ON NATIONAL DAY

AU311425 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Text of cable sent by CSSR National Front to the National Council of the Romanian Socialist Unity Front on R[illegible]mania's national day]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, on the national day of the Socialist Republic of Romania which you are celebrating this year under the sign of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascism, we extend warm comradely greetings to you and all Romanian people. On this occasion, we want to extend sincere congratulations for the remarkable successes your people have recorded in all fields of socilaist construction in your fatherland.

We also greatly appreciate the results recorded thus far in the all-round cooperation between our countries, which, we are convinced, will continue to successfully develop to the benefit of the CSSR and Romanian peoples and that if the entire socialist community.

[Signed] Central Committee of the National Front of the CSSR.

ROMANIA TO EXTEND SUPPLY OF GAS FOR CZECHOSLOVAK MOTORISTS TO 31 OCTOBER

LD041852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Czechoslovak Government Committee for Foreign Tourism has announced that after further negotiations with the relevant bodies of the Romanian Socialist Republic, it has been possible to extend the time limit for the supplies of fuel to Czechoslovak motorists in Romania until 31 October 1979. Until this date the Romanian tourist offices will continue to sell fuel vouchers to Czechoslovak motorists at the border crossings, in Bucharest, and also in the following towns: Constanta, Cluj, Suceava, Timisoara, Brasov, Iasi, Bacau and Caraiova. The vouchers will be sold for Romanian currency, at the current prices valid for foreign nationals in Romania, and Czechoslovak tourists will be obliged to prove that the Romanian currency has acquired legally.

The insuring of fuel supplies makes it possible for Czechoslovak citizens who have booked accomodations in Romania or Bulgaria through Czechoslovak tourist offices, and who are intending to travel by their own cars, to time the start of their trip in such a way as to return by 31 October 1979.

Czechoslovak citizens who have not booked their accomodation in Romania through Czechoslovak tourist offices are advised by the government Committee for Foreign Tourism not to travel by car to Romania. Until 31 October 1979 it is possible to travel to Bulgaria via Yugoslavia.

KABRHELOVA RECEIVES YEAR OF CHILD OFFICIAL

LD042031 Prague CTK in English 1827 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Director of the European Secretariat for the International Year of the Child J.F. McDougall was received here today by Chairman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union Marie Kabrehelova.

They exchanged experience from events held within the framework of the International Year of the Child and discussed preparations for the World Conference on Children, to be held in Moscow on September 7-11.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER

Meeting With Krolikowski

LD041936 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1432 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Werner Krolikowski, first vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Tuesday received Dutch Foreign Minister Dr Christoph van der Klaauw, who conveyed warm greetings from Dutch Prime Minister Andreas A.M. van Agt to Willi Stoph, which were reciprocated with thanks. In the conversation both men affirmed the interest of the two sides in expanding relations between the GDR and the Netherlands, and discussed the deepening of economic cooperation in particular. Christoph van der Klaauw expressed thanks for the reception accorded to him and his party. The conversation took place in an open-minded atmosphere. It was attended by GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer, the GDR ambassador to the Netherlands, Gerhard Waschewski, and Netherlands Ambassador to the GDR Adrianus J.M. van der Maade.

Meeting With Honecker

LD041951 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Tuesday received Netherlands Foreign Minister Dr Christoph van der Klaauw at the seat of the State Council. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the development of GDR-Netherlands relations, which is proceeding in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act, and reflects the constant interest of both states in peaceful cooperation to mutual advantage.

Both men described the conclusion of the SALT II treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons as an important step towards continuing the process of detente and strengthening world peace. Its entry into force would open up fresh opportunities for further effective measures of military detente and be propitious to the solution of other international issues. They concurred that the continuation of the process of detente is in line with the desire of all peoples for peace, and that effective steps toward disarmament are an urgent requirement of lasting peace and genuine security.

The Dutch foreign minister expressed his satisfaction with his talks with GDR leaders, and affirmed his government's interest and readiness to deepen interstate relations with the GDR. Foreign Minister van der Klaauw conveyed friendly greetings from Queen Juliana, which Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, reciprocated. The talk, which was conducted in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by GDR Minister of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fisher; secretary to the Council of State Heinz Eichler; GDR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of the Netherlands Gerhard Waschewski; Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the GDR Adrianus J.M. van der Maade, and a director in the Foreign Ministry, Herman Johannes du Marchie Sarvaas. After the meeting Foreign Minister van der Klaaw signed the visitors book of the chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Signing of Cultural Agreement

LD041330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1130 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and his Dutch counterpart Dr Christoph van der Klaauw continued their talks in the GDR Foreign Ministry in Berlin today.

The two ministers signed an "agreement between the German Democratic Republic and the Kingdom of the Netherlands on cooperation in the fields of science and culture." They stressed that this contributes to the further development of bilateral relations and the realization of the Helsinki Final Act. The agreement in particular regulates cooperation and exchange in the fields of culture and art, education and science, and promotes relations in the fields of health and environmental protection.

Dutch Minister on Talks

LD041912 Hamburg DPA in German 1709 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The Netherlands and the GDR signed today a cultural agreement. Dutch Foreign Minister van der Klaauw told an accompanying journalist from the Netherlands News Agency that he had "regretfully" noted that during the dinner last night there had been "no meeting of the minds" between him and Fischer when discussing human rights. Fischer also refused to accept his concern expressed about the "Soviet SS-20 rockets and the Backfire bomber."

HONECKER SENDS CONDOLENCES TO BREZHNEV ON SOVIET WRITER'S DEATH

LD302310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1941 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The secretary general of the SED Central Committee has expressed the sincere condolences of the SED Central Committee and the GDR people on the death of the writer Konstantin Simonov. A telegram to the secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Brezhnev, pays tribute to Simonov's work as an invaluable contribution to popular education in the spirit of peace and friendship with the USSR.

ADN CARRIES PRESIDENT CARTER'S MESSAGE TO LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR

LD022002 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Leipzig--U.S. President Jimmy Carter addressed the following message to the Leipzig autumn trade fair: "I have great pleasure in welcoming you at the stands of the United States of America. I am delighted that this year once again American firms are participating in the famous Leipzig fair and demonstrating to citizens of the German Democratic Republic and of the other countries represented here U.S. developments in the field of chemical engineering. International trade can enrich the lives of all people on the globe and contribute to a better understanding between all countries. We hope that our exhibitions will help promote the cause of peace and expand our mutual understanding."

LEUSCHNER ON FRG DEFENSE 'WHITE PAPER,' NONALINED MOVEMENT

FRG Nuclear Missile Stand

LD050644 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] This morning the FRG Government published a so-called white paper on defense. Its central notion is the unqualified demand for the introduction of new intermediate-range nuclear missiles by NATO to be stationed mainly on FRG territory. The FRG thus adopts the role of a pacemaker for a decision which NATO is not due to take for some months yet. Guenter Leuschner comments:

On the evidence of this white paper nobody can doubt any longer that the Government of the Federal Republic has taken a clear decision in favor of the stationing of new nuclear intermediate-range systems. This has to be stressed because Bonn has tried for a long time by ambiguities, half-truths and propaganda maneuvers to pull the wool over people's eyes. The impression was created that the FRG is subjected to strong pressure from Washington in this matter and that it would, notwithstanding its objections, only agree to the stationing of the Pershing-2 missile if other NATO states would likewise agree to the same, and moreover only if a prior offer of negotiations failed to elicit a response from the socialist countries. All this is no longer mentioned in the white paper. The FRG is not holding back. It is pressing a fresh round of the arms race in Europe. NATO's decision on the introduction of the new nuclear weapons is not due until the winter; Bonn has made it now. The only possible conclusion from this is that Bonn intends to use the time to bring pressure to bear on those NATO countries which until now have shown little readiness to endorse such a far-reaching and dangerous decision.

The white paper retains only two of the old propositions. The first is the assertion that it is merely a question of modernizing nuclear weapons in Western Europe. This is not so. It is not a question of modernizing existing weapons systems, but of the additional introduction of new nuclear systems which have not been present until now. Existing weapons are in any case modernized by NATO every year. The second assertion is that NATO must catch up with its armaments where the USSR is in the lead. To substantiate this proposition the authors of the white paper could not think of anything but the old juggling with figures according to the axiom: Pick a single weapon where the opponent is supposed to have the advantage, keep silent on your own advantage in other sectors, and use the whole thing to upset the strategic equilibrium. If the socialist countries wished to join in this game with marked cards, it would be easy for them to demand similar advantages for themselves by pointing to U.S. superiority in respect to aircraft carriers, to the U.S. bases encircling the USSR. Especially the reference to the bases would be justified. For, although SALT II covers all Soviet weapons capable of reaching the United States it does not by any means cover all weapons of the United States and NATO aimed at the territory of the USSR. The stationing of Pershing-2 missiles as demanded by the FRG would not eliminate these advantages of NATO but increase them. A situation would be created which would force the socialist countries to take countermeasures.

Moreover, the white paper does not mention the fact that the entire problem of the so-called grey-zone weapons has arisen only because the United States has refused since the end of the sixties when the SALT talks began to include all strategic weapons in these negotiations. The simple reason is that Washington did not want its own bases, or the British and French nuclear forces (?to be affected) by SALT. The USSR has for years complied with this demand with the utmost reluctance, but had of course to develop on its part means to prevent a disequilibrium presenting a threat to the socialist countries. To put it differently: If the United States had been prepared to negotiate 10 years ago, the so-called SS-20 missiles of which the West so often speaks, would not even exist. Talking about readiness to negotiate: The FRG white paper again fails to provide a clear answer to the old proposal of the socialist countries to also reduce the existing Euro-strategic weapons on both sides.

Finally, the white paper is, of course, silent on the consequences which the introduction of new missile systems in Western Europe would have on the Vienna force reduction talks.

Thus the official Federal Government paper published in Bonn today allows but one conclusion: By switching the signal for a new round of the arms race to green, an impending, far-reaching NATO arms decision is to be preempted. Nobody affected by this grave decision of the Federal Government, and this includes the European socialist countries, can ignore the situation it has created any longer.

Implications of Nonalined Movement

DW041343 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1810 GMT 3 Sep 79 DW

[Guenter Leuschner foreign political weekly review: "The World Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow"]

[Excerpt] The relationship between the socialist world, on the one hand, and the imperialist states, on the other, toward the nonalined countries has always been very different. We have sought good cooperation with these countries, well aware of the fact that this is a movement which is far from being homogeneous, including as it does both socialist states and states with a socialist orientation as well as countries pursuing a clearly capitalist course of development. This was bound to lead to the process of social and political differentiation among the developing countries communicating itself to the nonalined movement, a process which by no means has yet come to an end. From this results, again logically, that the recommendations and resolutions of this movement almost always are compromises, because the interests of the individual states are not always identical.

But what is all the more remarkable is the fact that the basically anti-imperialist attitude adopted by the nonalined when they entered world politics 20 years ago has been essentially retained to the present day, from which results, again almost automatically, that the standpoints of these countries are identical or almost identical with those of the socialist states on most issues. Thus cooperation between the socialist and nonalined countries at the United Nations, at other international meetings, in the struggle for detente and disarmament, against colonialism, for a just world economic order--this cooperation is the natural result of common interests and not, as has sometimes been asserted in the imperialist world, the attempt at tying the nonalined movement to the socialist states.

If such attempts exist, then it is much rather the countries in the West which make them. The attitude in this part of the world towards the nonalined has always been unbalanced. Imperialism cannot ignore the real force represented by the movement in world politics. Its influence has often enough become manifest, and this not only at the United Nations. What imperialist quarters have found disturbing primarily is the anti-imperialist nature of the movement, which has caused them to undertake efforts for neutralizing this basic attitude or possibly even bring about an open split.

This has not always been done in a clumsy way but often by means of various tricks. Such propaganda includes the saying, for instance, that nonalinement must mean a neutral [words indistinct]. It is understood, of course, that countries with a capitalist development do belong in the movement. To date such attempts have been as little successful as have plans to torpedo the conference in Havana.

But one can be sure that despite its failures imperialism will continue pursuing its objectives by exploiting the different political and economic tendencies among the 90. However, it will also meet with the difficulty that the unity and the anti-imperialist principles of the nonalined movement were and are the decisive reason for this movement's world political standing. This is a fact that nobody in Havana will forget.

ADN REPORTS HONECKER 'WALKABOUT' AT LEIPZIG FAIR

LD031424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1015 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Leipzig--At the start of the 1979 Leipzig autumn fair, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, members and candidate members of the SED Politburo, members of the government and other dignitaries, went on their traditional walkabout on Sunday. Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership were cordially welcomed outside Hall 20 of the fair grounds by Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle.

Horst Soelle noted that this fair is taking place against a background of initiatives and great work achievements which are being implemented by thousands of collectives in industry and foreign trade in honor of the 30th anniversary of the GDR. These things show that the indestructible fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union is flourishing and has a bright future and demonstrates that the GDR is firmly anchored in the community of socialist states.

The members of the party and state leadership began their several-hour walkabout in the exhibition of GDR printing machines where they were welcomed by the Minister of Construction of Machine Tools and Processing Machinery, Dr Rudi Georgi.

During the walkabout Erich Honecker met the chairman of the Economy and Finance Committee of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia, Wesley P. Nyirenda. In a cordial talk they paid tribute to the results of the visit to Lusaka by a GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker in February. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee wished Zambia further successes in its development.

The French ambassador to the GDR, Henry Bayle, who welcomed the members of the party and state leadership at the Citroen stand, pointed to quantitative and qualitative progress in bilateral trade and in industrial cooperation.

Erich Honecker noted that in the wake of the general improvement in relations between the two countries the economic ties have become closer. This is of benefit to both peoples and to the continuation of the policy of detente. The forthcoming visit of a GDR state delegation to France will also serve this end.

In welcoming the members of the party and state leadership at the stand of the Budapest foreign trade enterprise Moguert, Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress noted the successful economic cooperation between the GDR and Hungary over the past 30 years. He congratulated the GDR on its forthcoming state anniversary and expressed the conviction that the traditionally good economic relations between the two countries will continue to develop well.

The next stop on the walkabout was made at the Swedish exhibits. At the Volvo stand, one of the country's biggest exhibitors, Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership were welcomed by the Swedish ambassador to the GDR, Erich Virgin, and Volvo's deputy managing director, Lars Malmros.

Since 1972 trade between the two countries has more than doubled. Deputy Managing Director Malmros voiced the expectation that current negotiations will be brought to a successful conclusion.

Erich Honecker, who also underlined the good development of business and trade relations between the two countries, wished the Swedish exhibitors good business at the fair.

The talks at the exhibit of the Polish foreign trade enterprise for chemical products, Ciech, were marked by the high level of dynamic business relations between the GDR and Poland. The members of the GDR party and state leadership were welcomed by the Polish ambassador to the GDR, Jerzy Gawrysiak, and by commercial counsellor Jaroslaw (Nowicki).

Ambassador Gawrysiak noted that the agreements concluded with the GDR provide a very good basis for cooperation in all spheres and for the strengthening of friendship between the two countries. In this spirit the Polish people too are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the GDR as a joint anniversary. Erich Honecker noted that his recent friendly meetings with the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Edward Gierek, in the 35th year of the existence of the People's Republic of Poland were of great value for the further strengthening of the fraternal alliance and of friendly relations between the two countries.

The attention of the members of the party and state leadership was drawn by the wide range of goods of a large number of exhibitors of the Yugoslav chemical industry at the collective exhibit of Sadaso Tuzla, Hemijska Industrija Pancevo and other firms. Yugoslav Charge D'Affaires ad interim (Slavko Popovic) and embassy counsellor Miroslav (Zalica) welcomed the guests. They pointed to good results in bilateral trade and in the technical-industrial cooperation between the two countries. Long-term trade agreements with increasing advantages for both sides have proved to be useful here.

At the exhibit of the Czechoslovak foreign trade enterprise Chemapol, Charge d'Affaires ad interim Dr (Milan Havlasek) reported to the members of the party and state leadership on progress in the division of labor and its uses for the dynamic development of the economies of the two countries.

U.S. Ambassador David B. Bolen, who welcomed Erich Honecker at the exhibit of the Dow chemical firm, pointed to the progress in trade relations between the United States and the GDR. Executive Vice-President of Dow Chemical Europe Clyde Boyd noted there has been cooperation with the GDR foreign trade enterprise Chemie Export-Import for almost 10 years.

Japanese Ambassador Junji Yamada and the parliamentary deputy minister in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Ichiro Nakanishi, welcomed the members of the party and state leadership in front of a big color photograph of the Piesteritz ammonia plant constructed by the Japanese firm Toyo Engineering Corporation. During his talk with Erich Honecker the ambassador expressed satisfaction at the fact that trade between the GDR and Japan had further increased.

In the Soviet pavilion, exhibition manager Vladimir Lassin cordially welcomed the members of the party and state leadership. The members of the party and state leadership, after touring the pavilion, had a cordial meeting with Soviet personages at which Soviet Minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry Sergey Antonov and Erich Honecker exchanged toasts.

Sergey Antonov paid tribute in his toast to the Leipzig fairs as valued forums of international trade. Dealing with the 30th anniversary of the GDR, he stressed: "The glorious anniversary of the republic is not only a day of celebration for the people of the GDR but also a day of celebration for the whole socialist community.

The GDR is an inseparable part of it, a respected member of the fraternal family of socialist states, and takes an active and fruitful part in solving current international problems."

Thirty years of developing socialism in the GDR were also years of steadily strengthening fraternal friendship and of steadfastly developing cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. Bilateral trade was marked not only by quantitative growth but also by deep structural changes which reflect the increased opportunities and requirements of the two countries' rapidly developing national economies.

Sergey Antonov stressed that the USSR and the GDR successfully coordinated their national economic plans within the framework of socialist economic integration, participated in the realization of longer-range target programs and deepened specialization and cooperation in production. "This is an important precondition for further intensifying the economy, and increasing the efficiency and all-round development of the export opportunities of the USSR and the GDR." He paid tribute to the successful development of economic and trade relations as a result of the constant efforts made by the central committees of the CPSU and of the SED and the governments of the two countries.

The minister emphasized that this year's Leipzig fair is taking place in the year of the 30th anniversary of CEMA. Its work serves to develop and deepen economic relations between the member states, to strengthen the power and unity of the socialist community and the cause of socialism and communism, he said in conclusion.

Erich Honecker replied in his toast, "The present autumn fair is marked in particular by the 30th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic." "We can rightly say that these three decades have also given the Leipzig fair a lively impetus. From year to year it has made its contribution toward testifying to all the world to the increasing vigor of the GDR national economy and the steadily deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries."

In 1949 foreign trade turnover between the GDR and the USSR amounted to 218 million rubles. This year it reached 8 billion rubles, some 37 times more than 30 years ago. Erich Honekcer went on to state that friendship and cooperation with the USSR had from the first moment been the supreme guiding principle of GDR policy. "The socialist GDR could only become what it is today because it allied itself for ever with the Soviet Union and belongs irrevocably to the community of socialist states."

Dealing with his recent meeting in the Crimea with Leonid Brezhnev, Erich Honekcer said: "We declared that the close alliance between the USSR and the GDR and between all fraternal countries has become one of the reliable keystones of European security and has a favorable effect on the international situation as a whole. We also declared that our countries are ready to make even more energetic efforts to secure detente, to achieve real progress in the field of disarmament and, on this basis, to avert every threat of a world war. In this connection the signing of the SALT II treaty by the USSR and the United States of America plays an extremely important role. Its realization will lead to an effective checking of the arms race in the most dangerous types of weapons."

Erich Honecker stated in conclusion, "Decisive importance is again attached to the firm alliance with the Soviet Union in further developing the advanced socialist society in our country."

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRG CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT

4 September Arrival

LD041944 Budapest MTI in English 1707 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI)--On Tuesday--as has been reported--Helmut Schmidt, federal chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrived in Hungary on an official visit at the invitation of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; he is accompanied by his wife, Mrs Hannelore Schmidt, too.

The federal chancellor's suite includes Gunther Van Well, under-secretary for the foreign ministry; Dr. Otto Schlecht, under-secretary for the Ministry of Economy; Dr. Armin Grunewald, deputy spokesman for the Federal Government; Konrad Carl, vice-president of the Civil Engineer's Trade Union; Mrs Gerda Hesse, vice-president of the German Employers Union; Helmut Kern, president of the board of directors of the Hamburg Port Co, Ltd; Dr Manfred Lennings, president of the board of directors of the Gutenhoffnung Ironworks Co. Ltd, of Oberhausen; Prof. Dr. Reimar Lust, president of the Max Planck Society; painter Christian Modersohn; Prof. Dr. Siegfried Salzmann, manager of the Wilhellehmbruck Museum of Duisburg; and Gerhard Schmidt, member of the acting presidium of the German Trade Union Federation. The FRG ambassador, Dr. Johannes Balser, to Budapest has joined the delegation in the Hungarian capital.

The special plane landed at Budapest's Perihegy Airport at 11:50 a.m. The festival reception took place in front of the parliament building decorated with the banner of the FRG and of the Hungarian People's Republic. The reception ceremony was attended by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, member of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his wife; by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Frigjes Puja, minister of foreign affairs; Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Zontan Szepvolgyi, chairman of the Budapest Metropolitan Council; and Peter Kovari, Hungary's ambassador to Bonn. Present were several leading representatives of Hungary's political, social, economic, cultural and scientific life. The attendance included heads of the diplomatic missions, diplomats from FRG's embassy in Budapest and the members of its colony. Janos Kadar was the first to welcome Helmut Schmidt and his suite. The military honours were followed by the mutual introduction of the public figures present. Helmut Schmidt greeted the heads of the diplomatic missions, the diplomats of his country's embassy and the colony's representatives. Then the guests drove to their lodgings in the company of their Hungarian hosts.

Wreathlaying, Talks

LD041946 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 4 (MTI)--The head of government of the Federal Republic of Germany laid a wreath on the Hungarian heroes monument in Budapest Tuesday afternoon. The ceremony was attended by Brigadier-General Mihaly [name indistinct], commander of the Budapest garrison, by Colonel Bela Toth, head of department at the Defence Ministry, and Peter Kovari, Hungary's ambassador to Bonn.

Following this, Janos Kadar and Helmut Schmidt opened the series of official talks at the HSWP Central Committee headquarters. Concurrently, Frigyes Puja, Bela Szali, undersecretary at the foreign trade ministry, Jozsef Timmer, secretary of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, and Ferenc Marta, secretary-general of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, conducted talks with West German senior officials working in the fields of foreign affairs, foreign trade, trade unions, science and culture.

DPA Report on Activities

LD042220 Hamburg DPA in German 1840 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest--Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Hungarian party leader Janos Kadar continued today, according to German delegation circles, their "frank and understanding" dialog which they inaugurated during the 1975 Helsinki security conference and during Kadar's visit to Bonn in 1977. During a private meeting between the two men which lasted for two and a half hours they discussed international topics. The bilateral sphere is due to be discussed tomorrow during a second meeting.

Both politicians spoke about the world economic situation, the energy situation, the policy of detente--in general terms and in detail affecting European security, the SALT II agreement and a possible SALT III, the Vienna troop reduction talks, and disarmament and arms control policies. At the meeting the chancellor paid tribute to the achievements of the Hungarian economy and to the cooperation between German and Hungarian firms, which has made great progress. Kadar briefed the chancellor "briefly" on the visit of CSU chairman and CDJ/CSU chancellor candidate, Franz Josef Strauss, in Budapest 4 weeks ago. After his meeting with Kadar, Schmidt paid a call on Hungarian President Pal Losonczi.

Schmidt said in a toast during a dinner given in his honor by Kadar tonight: "During our discussion we were able to build on three points of a consistent dialog which has developed today between Hungarians and Germans in many spheres and in many areas." Schmidt paid tribute to the successes achieved in the policy of detente ("it demands constant endeavors on all sides and a high degree of mutual consideration") and said that the Federal Republic of Germany will continue to pursue this course. The chancellor emphasized: "Progress in detente and arms control in Europe is becoming increasingly urgent, because worldwide developments demand increasingly our strengths, our means and also our cooperation. Our work for the peaceful solutions of conflicts must be determined by respect for independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the states affected. It calls for restraint when pursuing one's own political aims." In connection with the worldwide energy crisis, the chancellor pleaded for close cooperation among all European states in this sphere, and added: "I thus consider, for example, the proposal made for an energy conference by Soviet General Secretary Brezhnev some time ago as a fruitful starting point."

Kadar said in his toast: "In you, Federal Chancellor, we welcome the head of that government which in a commendable manner has contributed toward pulling down the walls of the cold war in Europe, and which expressed its avowal in the further deepening of detente." The party leader underlined the "special importance" of economic cooperation.

He also advocated the continuation of the policy of detente, and said that the Eastern bloc states consider it useful if the Budapest proposals by the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact of this spring are to be discussed "as soon as possible." In these proposals the socialist countries advocated the further expansion of confidence-building measures.

BORBELY SPEAKS AT MINERS DAY GATHERING

LD012326 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, September 1 (MTI)--A ceremony was held Saturday to mark the Miners' Day in northern Hungarian Gyongyos. The event was addressed by Sandor Borbely, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.

The HSWP CC secretary greeted Hungary's miners numbering over 100 thousand on the occasion of the Miners' Day in whose honour colliery workers overfulfilled the pro rata temporis stipulation by 50 thousand tons. The original plan target of 24.5 million tons for the current year was raised by 280 thousand tons, and yet the miners pledged to overtake even the higher figure and bring to the surface 25.5 million tons of coal by the end of the year.

Then Sandor Borbely went on to laud miners' revolutionary traditions, work successes and the technical development of coal-mining. Thereafter he spoke about timely economic issues. He recalled the resolution of the HSWP's 11th Congress which had pointed out back on 1975 spring the need for thriftiness with raw materials and energy-carriers. It had urged greater care for a fuller, better and more economical exploitation of domestic natural resources including coal deposits. He mentioned that since then several measures had been taken to promote the increased utilization of domestic energy-carriers and mineral wealth.

It is our vital interest, he emphasized, that the resolution of the congress is effected continuously and steadily.

"According to the plans for expanding the utilization of mineral health," said Sandor Bordebly, "we can continue to satisfy approximately 50 percent of the mineral raw material needs of the national economy without impairing the requirements of economical development and realistic production costs. That is why we expect the planners and constructors of mining development projects to keep the growing investment expenditures as low as possible and apply as simple and rational solutions as they can. At the same time they should keep in mind that the new establishments should be commissioned at the earliest possible time and they operate as economically as possible."

The HSWP Central Committee secretary called attention to an increased exploitation of highly expensive machines and equipment used in mining, to streamlining work organization and to thriftiness.

"It also depends on the fruitful work of miners," he emphasized. "What development possibilities the national economy can ensure." He reminded that in development plans, we can, and we must, depend on friendly countries, especially on the experiences and advanced mining machine engineering of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic. In return, Hungarian intellectual and industrial products are contributing to the success of mining sector in the partner countries.

Finally, the HSWP CC secretary appreciated the steadfastness of miners and their work pledges made in honour of the 12th Congress of the HSWP and the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation. He voiced the conviction that these pledges will be carried out successfully.

GIEREK RECEIVES FRENCH POLITICIAN PONIATOWSKI

LD042228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, has received the prominent French politician Michel Poniatowski, who is staying in Poland at present. The prospects of further deepening the relations between Poland and France, which are developing successfully, were discussed during their talks.

L'UNITA REPORTS POLES RELEASE CZECHOSLOVAK DISSIDENTS

LD031557 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 25 Aug 79 p 11 LD

[Unattributed report: "Charter 77 Dissidents Released in Poland"]

[Text] Vienna--The Polish police yesterday released the three Czechoslovak dissidents arrested during a demonstration Monday. This was announced early yesterday morning by sources close to Charter 77, who explained that David Nemec, 18, Thomas Liska, 22, and Karel Sukup, 28,--the latter two being Charter 77 signatories--were interrogated at Ruzyn Prison and then released after having their hair cut. The three Czechoslovak dissident representatives were due to take part with a group of Polish colleagues in the hunger strike organized to demonstrate solidarity with the Charter 77 activists still in prison. Warsaw sources state that David Nemec and his companions were arrested while traveling from Krakow to the place where the demonstration was due to be held.

DISSIDENTS REPORTED SKEPTICAL ABOUT NEW 'FREEDOM PARTY'

AU041526 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 4 Sep 79 p 2 AU

[Peter Martos report: "Poland: 'Freedom Party' Viewed Skeptically by Dissidents"]

[Text] Vienna/Warsaw--Polish regime critics have reacted with the utmost restraint to the founding of a "Freedom Party." "I was informed last week by a friend about the plans," a representative of the "Committee for Social Self-Defense" (KOR) declared in a telephone conversation with DIE PRESSE on Monday [3 September]. "I was compelled to refuse the invitation to join the party; as a committee we are unassailable at least under the regulations on the right of assembly, but a formal party immediately comes under all kinds of bans." KOR prefers to struggle against those regulations which "in disregard of the Helsinki Final Act" prohibit any organized opposition. "Provocations of this kind are pointless."

A member of the "Committee for the Defense of Human and Civil Rights" even sees behind the party founding a provocation of the leadership. "It may have been staged by the secret police, in order to find out the names of key persons and to be able to take action against them." That theory seems to be supported by the fact that the "Freedom Party"--contrary to the dissident movements that have been active so far--wants to work anonymously. "It is contrary to our view of legality; we are deliberately incurring the risk of being arrested, so as to document that the police are in the wrong," our interlocutor says.

A close assistant of Professor Jacek Kuron, one of the organizers of the "roving universities" operating in apartments, has objections to the party founding.

They concern the question of what is possible in Poland. "Do they perhaps want to run for the Sejm? Or form a countergovernment together with the London party in exile? I consider any organization as wrong for circles critical of the regime. What we need is activists struggling for human rights--not functionaries distributing offices."

The KOR spokesman is far more reserved in his criticism. He is the only one of those interviewed who knows a name. "This man is no provocateur. The 'Freedom Party' is undoubtedly genuine. Only, I fail to grasp the purpose of the whole thing. We are already too many small groups. We should rally our forces rather than pull into different directions." After all, he says, a Democratic Poland is the joint aim of us all.

REPORTAGE ON GDANSK CEREMONIES COMMEMORATING WORLD WAR II

Wreathlaying Ceremony

LD031808 [Editorial Report LD] Warsaw Domestic Television service in Polish at 0940 GMT on 1 September carries a 24-minute live relay of a wreath-laying ceremony at the monument to the heroes of Westerplatte in Gdansk. The announcer describes a naval parade in which submarines, including the Orp Bielik, torpedo and missile attack craft, landing crafts, two minesweepers and the Polish Navy training ship Orp Wodnik take part.

The announcer then says: "The ceremony is being attended by Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Politburo and defense minister; Stanislaw Kania, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee; Jerzy Lukaszewicz, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee; Sejm Marshall Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party; Tadeusz Withold Mlynczak, Chairman of the Democratic Party Central Committee; Stanislaw Wronski, chairman of the Central Board of the Union of the Fighters for Freedom and Democracy; Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Grudzien, minister of veteran affairs; Minister Janusz Wieczorek, chairman of the Council for the Preservation of Monuments Commemorating Fighters and Martyrdom and head of the Council of Ministers' office; and the administrators of the Gdansk Voivodship with the first secretary of the voivodship party committee, Tadeusz Fiszbach. The commander of the Polish Navy, Adm Ludwik Janczyszyn, is also present."

Gierek and other personalities then approach the monument to lay a wreath while a representative company of the Polish Navy presents arms.

Officials at Gathering

LD031902 [Editorial Report LD] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1455 GMT on 1 September broadcasts a live relay of a ceremony being held in Dlugi Targ in Gdansk to mark the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II. The announcer reports that Polish United Workers Party First Secretary Edward Gierek, Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, and Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski are present at the ceremony.

The ceremony is opened by Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the party committee in Gdansk, who speaks about the importance of patriotism and the events of September 1939.

Gierek then begins his speech, the text of which appears below.

Gierek Speech

LD031940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1502 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Speech by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Secretariat, at a ceremony held in Dlugi Targ in Gdansk to mark the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II--live]

[Text] Comrades and citizens, inhabitants of Gdansk, dear compatriots: 40 years ago on 1 September 1939 Nazi Germany treacherously attacked Poland. World War II began. Our nation was the first to offer armed resistance to Hitler's conquests, which had a great consequence on the further development of the situation, on the process of creation of the anti-Hitlerite coalition and its future victory.

The united and inflexible attitude of the entire Polish people resulted in Poland undertaking an unequal struggle by all generations, equally by those who forged their love for the fatherland in the struggle against the partitioning powers, as well as those who grew up in independent Poland. "There are wrongs in our fatherland, the foreign hand was equally unable to erase them, but no one will spare his blood," wrote a revolutionary poet at the moment of mortal threat.

Those simple and strong words best reflected the feeling of the soldiers, workers, peasants and intelligentsia. They reflected the general conviction of all Poles that in defending the country's independent existence, the right to one's home, one cannot retreat, because there is no choice except to struggle to the end.

Today, we bow with respect and gratitude before the heroism of soldiers of that Polish September, before those who fell and those who live, and those who are among us defenders of the Polish coast, the Gdansk Post Office and Westerplatte, to those who took part in the drama in Bory Tucholskie, defenders of the Mlawa and Wizna positions.

We recall with pride and veneration the Wielkopolska squadrons made famous by the battle on Bzura River, and the tough soldiers from the Silesian and Krakow units fighting constantly from Pszczyna, Rybnik and Chabowka to Tomaszow Lubelski.

The people's grateful memory surrounds the defenders of Warsaw, of the lonely bastions of Moldin and Hel, and the participants of the last battle of the campaign--the battle near Kock and Wola Golowska. We proclaim the glory of Gdynia Scythemen and Silesian Boyscouts, soldiers from worker units defending Warsaw, and the Polish communists who went to the battle direct from prisons. Their deeds shine with permanent brilliance in the pantheon of national glory.

Esteemed citizens, compatriots, pre-September Poland was a weak state, torn by deep class and national contradictions, and economically and culturally backward. Its modest defense potential did not find support in the system of successful alliances. It's foreign policy was not wise and did not accord with national interests. The policy of the Sanacja Government was characterized by class egoism, short-sighteness, and lack of realism, and thus involved the country in a tragic situation. Hence, the Nazi invasion had to be faced in political and military isolation. The alliances with Western powers proved to be deceptive, and the only real chance to save the country by good-neighborly and friendly relations with our eastern neighbor, the Soviet Union, had been squandred.

September 1939 was a dramatic confirmation of the historical truth that for weakness and backwardness, for faulty domestic and international policy one has to pay a very high price.

Thus, the Polish soldier during the September campaign had everything against him: The crushing military and technical superiority of the enemy; the unfavorable shape of the state border, making it possible for the enemy to conduct deep incursions; the passivity and procrastination of Western allies; and side by side the errors of our own governments and the strategic helplessness of our own command. The evidence of the moral and ideological strength of the Polish people, their patriotism, is the fact that they did not break down under the burden of defeat, nor in the face of biological annihilation. Polish soldiers fought on all fronts of the war. At home a powerful resistance movement developed, and Poles abroad made a great contribution to the anti-Nazi liberation struggle of all nations of Europe.

On the 40th anniversary of September, we pay homage to all Poles who during World War II fought in defense of the independence and liberty of the fatherland. We recall those who fought in the Battle for Narvik, airmen who took part in the Battle of Britain, Polish seamen, soldiers who fought in Falaise and stormed Monte Cassino. We bow before the armed deeds of the people's army, Armia Krajowa, the peasant battalions and other units of the resistance movement.

We pay homage to Polish and Soviet partisans who fought on our territory for the common cause. We recall with deep reverence soldiers of the first infantry division named after Tadeusz Kosciuszko, who in the Battle of Lenino, in alliance with the Soviet Army, initiated the shortest road to Poland. We pay homage to the heroes of Vistula battle, defenders of the Magnuszew bridgehead, liberators of Warsaw and Kolobrzeg, the victors of the Pomerania Wall, soldiers of the first and second armies of the Polish Army who fought heroically at Odra and Nysa, and took part in the storming of Berlin, contributing to the final crushing of the Nazi Reich.

We recall with gratitude the tankmen of the first armored brigade named after the heroes of Westerplatte. Worthy of the name of Gdansk, they fought gloriously in the battles for the Polish Pomerania, and raised the white and red flag in Gdynia and Gdansk. Let their battle, patriotic and internationalist traditions become an indicator for the soldiers of our contemporary armed forces and for the young officers of our armored forces who were promoted today by the minister of national defense.

We pay homage to 6 million citizens of our country who fell in battle or were bestially murdered in Nazi camps, on the streets of our towns and in villages.

Our nation will always cordially remember the Soviet soldiers who liberated our country.

Highest honor surrounds the graves of 600,000 Soviet brothers who fell on our soil in the struggle for our freedom, for victory over fascism.

Citizens, compatriots: The awareness of mortal danger from the Hitlerite invader moved deeply Polish hearts and minds. It liberated a mighty striving for the rebirth of our homeland based on a new political system which would insure its security, strength and development. In the flames of the struggle against fascism, the political concept of the Polish left, led by the Polish workers' party, was born and gained social support. Thanks to this concept, the war which started with defeat ended with the participation of the Polish people's army in the Berlin victory. The cause of Poland found unwavering support in the alliance with the Soviet Union. The Polish people's state was founded within new, traditional and safe borders. Our people returned to the ancient lands of piasts on the Odra, Nysa and the Baltic.

Thanks to the people's power and the alliance between Poland and the Soviet Union, Mickiewicz's words about Gdansk "a town not quite ours, but which will be ours again" had come true.

The unification of all ethnically Polish lands within the framework of a nationally homogenous state has created favorable conditions for the successful development of our nation. We who were lucky to welcome the day of victory and those younger who entered mature life after the war have today the right to say that we have fulfilled the testament of our compatriots of our dear ones who fell in the most cruel of wars. For the first time in centuries we have forged the victory on the battlefield into a political victory, and we have consolidated it by peaceful work. We have built a strong and modern state, we have concluded alliances which are reliable and lasting, we have consolidated the position of Poland in the world, and we have done everything so that the tragedy of September could never be repeated. [applause]

Thirty-five years of efforts, and sometimes even denials, have changed the face of our country. We have raised from ruins our capital Warsaw, the old Polish Gdansk, piast Szczecin and Kolobrseg, Wroclaw and a score of other cities, hundreds of small towns, and thousands of villages. We have made a social revolution, with power going to the hands of the working class and working people. Agricultural reform, the nationalization of industry, and basing the economy on planned principles opened the road for the liquidation of unemployment, to social justice to civilization and to the cultural advancement of the entire nation. We made an economic revolution by transforming our country into a modern industrial state. We have developed and modernized the production potential, and we have created solid, material and technical foundations for the further development of Poland.

We made a cultural and educational revolution; Polish science has developed marvelously, and schools have been opened wide to all Polish youth. The achievements of national culture and art have become the property of the working people in towns and villages. Millions of people have moved from once overcrowded villages to towns and have gained new qualifications. Conditions have been created for the full use of the amassed talents and abilities of our people. People's Poland, its system and its policy have created unshaken foundations for the ideological and moral unity of the whole nation.

It is our greatest achievement, the source of strength and the basis of the future. We will live in this unity, we will strengthen it. [applause]

In the whole of the 35 years, realizing the program of our party, we have achieved considerable progress in the satisfying of needs, in the improvement of society's living conditions. We made progress in the acceleration of the development of Poland and for the prosperity of our people in the seventies. We are proud of these achievements. They constitute our common assets, but we are also aware of the range of needs which we cannot yet fully satisfy and of the difficulties we must overcome.

We are still struggling with the effects of centuries of backwardness, backlog, the consequences of immense losses caused by wartime destruction. We are solving complicated problems brought about by present times, and at the same time we are facing the challenge of the future in order to achieve a quality of life corresponding to the aspirations of our people. We must raise systematically the quality of labor, exploit better the resources of Polish soil, take care of thrift and efficiency, and act in harmony and in a disciplined way. These aspirations have guided us during the present decade. We are also guided by them in the preparations for the Eighth Congress of the Polish United Workers Party.

Despite the more difficult conditions at present, despite the complications of the present economic situation, we are determined to continue persistently with the socioeconomic strategy oriented on man and his needs, the strategy of building socialism for the people and by the people. Soon we will present to the working class, the peasants and the intelligentsia the proposals of the Central Committee on the program for Poland's development in the eighties. We are certain that the general national pre-congress discussion will confirm and enrich the proposals, and that our common work will create a worthy starting point for their realization.

Esteemed assembled friends: From the experiences of that September, from the experiences of our whole complicated history, we have drawn the basic conclusion: The most important matter is national security, the durability and inviolability of the state and its sovereign existence. The guarantee of security and independence is based as well on our internal strength, the level of our economy, the unity of our society, our defensive readiness, and also on the effective system of alliances, and chiefly the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union. [applause]

Our relations with the Soviet Union, shaped in the common struggle against Nazism, have passed the test in the history of the past 35 years. The friendship, alliance and cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union are indispensable to both our peoples. They result from the common socialist system, from the basic conformity of our national and state reasons. They are an important factor of the peaceful stabilization in Europe.

The alliance with the Soviet Union was for us the fundamental mainstay in the struggle for Poland's position in the world. Our economic cooperation with the Soviet Union has made it possible for us to industrialize our country. Today, this cooperation is embracing ever new spheres. It is an important factor of the modernization of our economy, our scientific and technological progress, of meeting our raw material needs, and is of great importance to the pace of our development, and for our ability to defend ourselves. We will unwaveringly tighten our unity with all socialist countries, deepen our friendship and cooperation, and strengthen our defensive alliance within the Warsaw Treaty. This is a lasting and invariable principle of our policy; it corresponds to the vital interests and endeavors of our people.

In our efforts for the cause of consolidating peace and international security we see one of the most effective tools to insure favorable external conditions for the development of our homeland, because September 1939 proved emphatically that peace is indivisible, that the violation of the rights of one people is followed by dangerous results for others. Poland attaches particular attention to securing a lasting peace on the continent of Europe. The Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe convened on our initiative, among others, and initiated a marked improvement in the relations between states with differing social systems in Europe. Favorable conditions have arisen for the consolidation of the process of detente.

It is this very task that is facing the conference, proposed by the Warsaw Treaty countries: to extend political detente to military detente in Europe. We attach similar hopes to the forthcoming meeting of the Helsinki Final Act signatories in Madrid.

In August this year I had talks in the Crimea with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We jointly expressed our view that the most urgent international task is the start of genuine disarmament and complete liquidation of the threat of world war.

Of great importance for this issue is the agreement, signed by the Soviet Union and the United States, to limit strategic arms, SALT II, which lessens the risk of global nuclear conflict and helps the progress of further limitations of arms. Here and now, we address an appeal to the U.S. Congress to ratify SALT II. This would be in the deepest interest of both the signatories of that treaty and of all humanity.

We would like the declaration on the education of societies in the spirit of peace, adopted at Poland's initiative in December last year by the UN General Assembly, to become a moral signpost for all states and peoples. Peace is the highest and most sacred right of every man and every nation. Peace is the right to live. [applause] This, dear compatriots, is the most important conclusion which humanity should draw from the experiences of the last war, from its whole history.

Esteemed citizens: When we think about the conclusions arising from the causes and effects or World War II, it is impossible to ignore our relations with Germany. The more than 1,000 years of these relations went through various periods, some good, some bad.

For many centuries these relations were overshadowed unfortunately by this trend of German militarism and imperialism, which adopted as a slogan "Drang Nach Osten" [drive to the east]. The aggression of the German fascist state on Poland was the most criminal and tragic symptom of this policy. We all, including the German people, paid for the costs of this expansion. Two states were formed on the ruins of the German Third Reich's imperialism: the GDR, a socialist state of workers and peasants which from the moment of creation has recognized the frontier on Odra and Nysa and has undertaken to do everything in order to prevent forever a war from originating from German soil. We are strengthening and we will consolidate the friendship and cooperation with our western neighbor.

The doctrine of the second German state originated from basically different premises and goals. The FRG entered the road of normalization of relations with Poland and the other socialist countries only at the end of the sixties when a social democratic and liberal government came into power in Bonn. The foundation of the process of normalization with Poland has been the treaty of 1970, on the basis of which the FRG recognized the inviolability of Poland's western frontier and renounced all territorial claims with regard to Poland for the present and future.

The attitude to the essence expressed in this treaty and the readiness to realize it is the yardstick of the posture of West German political forces toward Poland. We are sincerely interested in cooperation and the strengthening of our relations with all the forces in the Federal Republic which stand for detente and the consolidation of the peaceful order existing in Europe. At the same time we regard it as our duty to warn against all those who refuse to recognize the realities existing in Europe and who dream cold war illusions about a policy of strength and expansion. We have the moral right and duty to warn our people and other people of this danger. This is dictated by the memory of the past, the concern for peace for Poland and Europe. [applause]

The forces of peace are powerful. The cause of peace has strong support. We are going to do everything in order to make its victory permanent and unshakable.

Dear compatriots, on behalf of all the Poles I address today with particular cordiality the inhabitants of Gdansk, the population of the entire seaboard. For centuries this Polish land and its people have been the object of brutal and insidious inroads by the Teutonic Knights of Prussia, of spoilage and destruction.

Here Poles perished for their mother tongue, for the strengthening of cultural and political ties with the mother country, for patriotic posture, for our Polish dignity. This city, from which we raise the voice of warning against the threat of war, is the symbol of the creative work of our people. We are filled with pride over the beauty of the old and new residential districts of Gdansk, the range of the shipbuilding industry, the high rhythm of operations in the port. We all remember what role your patriotism and the high sense of responsibility played to overcome the effects of the tragic conflict in December 1970. We highly value your support and the contribution of the implementation of our party's policy. I greet all who have alined their lives and ambitions with the sea, with the maritime economy, and who have given their gifts and strength to these ambitions.

I address words of appreciation and cordial sentiments to the whole Polish working class, to the peasants, to the intelligentsia, to the people of science and culture. Your daily work lies at the foundations of Poland's flourishing. I address words of cordial greetings to the soldiers of the Polish people's army, to the soldiers of the land forces, airmen and sailors, who guard the inviolability of our frontiers, the peace of our sky and sea. I address the following words to the Polish young people: Be faithful to the patriotic and internationalist ideals of your fathers. Let the flame of love for the fatherland, which engulfed the hearts of the heroic defenders of the post in Gdansk and Westerplatte, pass from generation to generation. [applause]

Long live and flourish the Polish People's Republic, the mother of all Poles. [applause]

KOWALCZYK ADDRESSES ANTIWAR DEMONSTRATORS IN SZCZECIN

LD032032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] Many thousands of people demonstrated against war today in Jasne Blonia in Szczecin.

Addressing the participants in the demonstration, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, said that the place where the monument to the armed deed of Poles is located is the symbol of our nation's past, during which it bravely faced its historic trials. Today, Minister Stanislaw Kowalczyk said that we are paying tribute to all those who spared no sacrifice and fought for the Polish character of this land.

BRIEFS

FIRES DESTROY HARVEST YIELDS--According to the reports issued by the chief command of firebrigades, over 60 percent of all recent fires have occurred in rural areas and on farms, which is an especially disturbing feature because harvested cereals and fodder, which the country needs so much, are destroyed in the process. An electric fault caused a fire in the Raciaz state mills, Ciechanow Voivodship, which destroyed the mill and over 200 tons of cereals. A fire in the village of Strzeczona, Slupsk Voivodship, destroyed a barn with 3 tons of unthreshed grains and in Krajewice Village, Leszno Voivodship, three farm buildings containing cereals and machinery were destroyed. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Aug 79 p 4 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISITING PRC DELEGATIONS

Meeting of RCP, CCP Officials

AU042135 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1806 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/9/1979--Vasile Marin, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on September 4 the delegation of activists of the Chinese Communist Party, led by Wang Enmao, member of the CC of the CCP, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the CCP, now on a visit of friendship and swap of experience to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

On the occasion, they evoked the good relations of friendship established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party. The mutual wish was stressed to further develop the collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, according to the understandings reached during the interviews between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng.

During their Romanian visit, the members of the Chinese delegation had talks at the CC of the RCP, at the Committee for People's Councils' Affairs, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Machine-Building, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, at the county party committees of Brasov, Braila, Galati and Ilfov. The members of the delegation also visited industrial and farm units, cultural and arts establishments, touristic spots.

Economic Delegation

AU042140 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1811 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/9/1979--Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received on September 4 the delegation of the Ministry of Coal Industry of the People's Republic of China, led by Xu Zailian, deputy minister of coal industry.

During the talk on the occasion they approached aspects of cooperation in coal industry, of developing the economic collaboration between the two countries.

Public Health Delegation

ID012244 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1138 GMT 1 Sep 79 ID

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/9/1979--On September 1, Ion Ionita, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman of the Higher Council of Health, received the delegation of the Ministry of Public Health of the People's Republic of China, led by Wang Wei, deputy minister, who pays a visit to Romania.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and China, as well as the common wish to further develop them for the benefit of both countries and peoples. Also approached were aspects of the expansion of collaboration in the field of medical assistance, between the specialists and the medical research institutes of the two countries.

AGERPRES REPORTS TALKS BETWEEN ANDREI, RWANDAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD282042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1749 GMT 28 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/8/79--The Romanian and Rwandan foreign ministers expressed their countries' wish to act for expanding and deepening their political relations. At the same time they expressed the conviction that it was necessary to intensify the collaboration between Romania and Rwanda at the level of foreign ministries and at other levels, on a bilateral plane and within the U.N., the "Group of 77", the non-aligned movement and other international forums.

The Romanian foreign minister accepted the invitation to pay an official visit to Rwanda.

Views on international questions were exchanged during the talks held in Bucharest between the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Stefan Andrei, and the Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Francois Ngarukiyintwali who paid an official visit to Romania over August 26-28.

The foreign ministers of Romania and Rwanda analysed problems concerning the peoples in Africa, Europe and in the whole world, the actions to be taken internationally for peace, security and collaboration, for the establishment of a new international economic and political order, the halting of the arms race and the carrying into effect of measures for disarmament, including the use of a part of the funds thus saved for the development of [word indistinct] countries.

The two ministers reaffirmed the stringent necessity to consistently ground interstate relations on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to threat or use of force.

The ministers declared for the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of action of the developing countries, of the non-aligned movement. They also declared firmly for the settlement of the interstate differences by peaceful means exclusively, by negotiations among the sides directly concerned, without any outside interference of oppressions.

They reiterated the solidarity and the political, diplomatic, moral and material support of their countries and peoples to the struggle for independence of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, for the complete abolition of the colonial domination, of the racist practices and of the apartheid policy.

Fresh possibilities for the mutually advantageous development of economic, technical and cultural cooperation as well as for economic exchanges between the two countries were identified during the talks between the two foreign ministers and within the first session of the Joint Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation which took place in Bucharest these days.

Stressed was the necessity to act in all firmness for accomplishing the cooperation ventures under negotiations between the two parties as well as for materializing new cooperation ventures of mutual interest.

They pointed to the ways of continuous [word indistinct] and diversifying commercial exchanges. Underlined was the importance of signing long-term contracts between the commercial bodies of Romania and Rwanda and agreed upon was the conclusion of a long-term commercial agreement.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY MALTESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

30 August Talks

AU311935 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1804 GMT 31 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/8/1979--On August 30, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, had an interview with the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Malta led by Calcidon Agius, speaker of the House of Representatives, now visiting Romania.

During the talks that passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere information was exchanged with regard to the organization and activity of the two parliaments and emphasized was the joint wish to intensify their collaboration in view of a better reciprocal knowledge, of strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation on multiple planes between Romania and Malta. At the same time, highlighted was the role parliaments and parliamentarians can play in the promotion of interstate collaboration and understanding, in the establishment of a real and lasting peace in the world.

The Maltese parliamentarians also had an interview with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, during which approached were aspects of the bilateral relations as well as possibilities of stimulating them in various spheres of activity of reciprocal interest, for the benefit of both countries and peoples.

The chairman of the Grand National Assembly gave a dinner in honour of the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Malta.

During the dinner toasts were raised for the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Republic of Malta, Anton Buttigieg, for the development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

The same day, the guests visited the polytechnic institute and the "Electronica" enterprise of Bucharest.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU042130 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1759 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/9/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on September 4 the parliamentary delegation of the Republic of Malta, led by Calcidon Agius, speaker of the House of Representatives, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly.

During the talks, they highlighted the favorable course of the Romanian-Maltese relations and expressed the wish to see them record fresh successes. Stress was placed in this context upon the wish to develop the links between the parliaments of the two countries with a view to increasing their contribution to strengthening the Romanian-Maltese friendship and collaboration.

Aspects of the international political situation were also approached and the special importance was emphasized of the intensification of the peoples' concerted struggle for the consolidation of the positive course toward detente, security and cooperation in Europe and the world over, for securing the national independence and sovereignty, for free, self-depending development of all states. They emphasized the need for the integral fulfillment as a coherent whole of the Helsinki Final Act provisions, for a thorough preparation of the Madrid reunion which is called upon to take concrete measures for the achievement of security, detente and peace in Europe.

The exchange of views also emphasized the need for negotiated settlement of all inter-state issues and for eliminating the use of force, eradicating underdevelopment and building a new world economic order, for concrete measures on disarmament and military disengagement, on cutting down military expenditures and halting the arms race without which detente, peace and security on our continent and worldwide cannot be conceived. Stress was placed upon the role of the small and medium-sized countries, of the developing countries, of the non-aligned countries in the settlement of the issues concerning the fate of the peoples, as well as the contribution the parliaments can make to the settlement of the complex issues of international life in the interest of peace, social progress and understanding among nations.

The interview also occasioned an exchange of salutes between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president and the prime minister of the Republic of Malta, Anton Buttigieg, and Dominic Mintoff respectively.

DEFENSE MINISTER CONFERS WITH PORTUGUESE PARTY OFFICIALS

AU041320 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Revolution Council of Portugal led by Gen Franco Charais, which is visiting our country, met in Bucharest with Col Gen Ion Coman, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides expressed their joint desire to continue to develop friendship and cooperation between the two countries at various levels and stressed the particular importance of understanding between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Ramalho Eanes agreed upon in March this year for the upward development of these relations.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH DENMARK ENDS SESSION IN COPENHAGEN

AU011506 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 1 Sep 79 AU

[Text] The proceedings of the eighth session of the Romanian-Danish Joint Commission of Economic, Industrial and Scientific Cooperation have ended in Copenhagen.

The two sides exchanged extensive information on the economic situation in the two countries and on prospects of further developing bilateral economic and scientific cooperation. They noted with satisfaction that since the last session of the joint commission cooperation contracts have been concluded in the field of marine construction, equipment and installations for the food industry and that scientific-technical cooperation has intensified in the field of saving energy sources, agriculture and food industry and that trade exchange has been intensified.

The two sides agreed on measures aimed at further developing industrial cooperation and decided to support contacts between enterprises and organizations in the two countries to expand and diversify bilateral trade exchange to a greater extent.

At the end of the session, the two sides concluded a protocol signed for the Romanian side by Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and for the Danish side by (Ake Lormans), chairman of the Committee for Technical and Industrial Cooperation within the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES PERUVIAN PARTY OFFICIAL 4 SEPTEMBER

AU041929 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Gen Leonidas Rodrigues Figueroa, chairman of the Peruvian Socialist Revolutionary Party [PSRP], who is visiting our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

The guest expressed thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the invitation to visit our country and to become acquainted with the achievements recorded by the Romanian people on the road of the fatherland's socioeconomic development. He also extended warm greetings to the RCP secretary general on behalf of the PSRP leadership.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the guest to convey greetings and best wishes to the PSRP leadership on his own behalf and on behalf of the RCP Central Committee.

During the meeting, the two sides stressed their desire to strengthen and develop the positive relations between the RCP and the PSRP in the interest of developing friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Within this framework, the two sides stressed the upward trend of Romanian-Peruvian relations of cooperation which was given a special impetus following Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Peru in the fall of 1973 and the determination by the two parties to continue to act to intensify those relations in the political field, in trade exchange and economic cooperation, in keeping with the interests and aspirations of the two peoples, the cause of international peace and cooperation.

The exchange of views on current international political questions stressed the profound revolutionary and social changes that are taking place in Latin America and throughout the world and, within this context, emphasized the need to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among all democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces both at a national and international level on the basis of fully equal rights in the struggle for freedom and independence, for peace, detente and social progress.

The two sides also declared that action has to be continued to establish new relations in international life based on respect for national independence and sovereignty; to eliminate underdevelopment and establish a new world economic order, a climate of peace and security, of understanding and broad cooperation throughout the world; to achieve tangible measures for military disengagement, disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament; to intensify efforts aimed at resolving all interstate problems by political negotiations by completely renouncing the use of force.

The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

HABASH MESSAGE ON NATIONAL DAY REPORTED

AU311755 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Aug 79 p 5 AU

[Report on cable from George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, to President Nicolae Ceausescu on Romania's national day]

[Text] The telegram sent by Dr George Habash, PFLP general secretary, to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, reads as follows: On behalf of the PFLP Central Committee and on my own behalf, please accept our comradely greetings and revolutionary wishes on the 35th anniversary of the August 1944 insurrection.

The success of the armed insurrection led by the RCP and the victories over fascism made it possible for Romania to join the antifascist front, thus speeding up the process of eliminating Nazi occupation in Eastern Europe and the capitulation of the Third Reich.

From then on the Romanian people, under RCP leadership, devoted themselves, within the framework of constant and valiant struggle, to the cause of well-being and development in all vital fields of the economic, social and cultural activity, to the people's general prosperity and the forceful progress in socialist construction.

Reasserting then the PFLP's decision to struggle for the Palestinian people's cause, for the fulfillment of their national aspirations, the telegram continues as follows: The just cause of our struggle, the Palestinian Arab people's resistance in their struggle and our solidarity with the Arab liberation movement and with the liberation and progressive movements throughout the world and primarily with the socialist countries offers the guarantee and conviction that we have all elements available for a sure victory.

In conclusion, the telegram conveys congratulations to the RCP and the friendly Romanian people on the 35th anniversary of the August insurrection, as well as wishes for constant progress and prosperity.

ELENA CEAUSESCU HAS TALK WITH USSR SCIENTIST

AU042125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1754 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/9/1979--On September 4, Academician C.E. Elena Ceausescu, D.Sc., chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania, general director of the Central Institute of Chemistry, received at the institute headquarters, Academician Professor A.M. Prokhorov, laureate of Nobel Prize for physics, member of the Presidium of the Science Academy of the USSR, director of the "P.N. Lebedev" Institute of Physics, who pays a visit to Romania at the invitation of the National Council for Science and Technology.

During the interview which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, they exchanged views on the activity of scientific research in Romania and the Soviet Union. In this framework, underlined was with satisfaction the ascending course of the fruitful collaboration established between the Romanian and Soviet scientists, which falls within the directions of the many-sided cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Pointing to the successes of this collaboration scored in various fields of activity, among which that of laser and their applications, they highlighted the fact that the results and the experience gained ensure fresh possibilities for a broad collaboration meant to contribute to the development of the two countries' economies.

The common wish was expressed to diversify the bilateral collaborations existing in the research into physics, chemistry and in other branches of common interest, to expand the contacts between the scientists of Romania and the USSR.

PRESIDENT TITO ADDRESSES HAVANA NONALINED SUMMIT 4 SEPTEMBER

AU041715 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 4 Sep 79 AU

[Speech by President Tito at the Sixth Summit Conference of Nonalined Countries in Havana--live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, dear friends: It is with a feeling of particular pleasure that I address this eminent gathering of the leaders of sovereign countries linked by a common struggle for the realization of the original [izvorni] principles and aims of the nonalined policy; for peace, independence and equality; and for new international political and economic relations. The leaders of liberation movements whose peoples and countries, I am convinced, will--in the shortest possible period--achieve their legitimate right to freedom and independence are also among us as equals among equals.

On behalf of the SFRY delegation and on my own behalf, allow me to express our gratitude to the government of Cuba and to President Fidel Castro for the cordial hospitality and the significant contribution to the preparations for the sixth conference. The peoples of Yugoslavia cultivate sincere friendly feelings for the friendly people of Cuba and highly appreciate their successes in the struggle for freedom and (?progress) in their country.

I take this opportunity to pay special tribute to Sri Lanka and its president who in the role of the chairman greatly contributed to the further affirmation and consistent implementation of the policy of nonalinement. I feel the need to express my exceptional pleasure that the summit meeting of the nonalined countries is being held for the first time on Latin American soil. We highly value the struggle of the peoples of this continent for freedom and independence, and for political and economic emancipation, and we highly value their contribution to world culture and civilization.

I am particularly glad to be able to welcome in our midst the new members of our movement--Bolivia, Grenada, Iran, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Surinam, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and others. The fact that our gathering is attended by representatives of over 100 countries, which represents two-thirds of mankind, is in itself strong evidence of the historic value of the policy of nonalinement and the successful road which our movement has passed since its first conference in 1961 in Belgrade.

Even then we could see the indispensability--as it says in the Belgrade declaration--of making the transition from the old order based on domination to a new order which founded on freedom, equality and social justice and which leads to well-being. This historic document formulated the principles and goals of nonalinement, and contains our lasting strivings and visions as well as our determination that the policy and the movement of nonalinement should be an independent, nonbloc factor in world events.

Thinking about the days when nonalinement was being born, I can say that we were, as we are now, permeated with the realization that the struggle for national, political and economic emancipation is indispensable. The cold war, which threatened to spread to all the world and endanger its survival, clearly showed that the bloc policy was in sharp opposition to the interests and strivings of mankind. We have never equated the blocs, neither according to the sequence of their arising nor according to other characteristics. From the beginning we have consistently declared ourselves against bloc policy and foreign domination, and against all forms of political hegemony and we have consistently declared ourselves for the right of every country to freedom, independence and autonomous development.

We have never allowed ourselves to be anybody's transmission belt or reserve because this is incompatible with the essence of the policy of nonalinement. From the time it appeared as a herald of a new era, the policy of nonalinement has become a real force in the struggle for world peace and stability, and for building new international political and economic relations.

It is obvious now--especially when we remember the period preceding nonalinement--that any weakening of our movement and pushing aside its role would inevitably lead to the destabilization of overall international relations. After all, this is recognized increasingly frequently by many factors in the world which do not belong to our movement. The results of our activities so far are really very rich. In the past two decades, we have affirmed the original principles and aims of nonalinement as lasting values. We have resolutely struggled for peace, security and freedom in the world. We have made an essential contribution to the successful development and outcome of the anticolonial revolution. We have codified the principles of active and peaceful coexistence and have resolutely advocated their application. We have opposed the policy of force and foreign interference in all their forms. We have launched long-term actions to establish a new international economic order. We have contributed to the realization of the universality of the United Nations and to the strengthening of its role and importance. We have made notable steps in broaching the problems of disarmament. We have waged a resolute struggle for decolonization in the sphere of technology, information and culture in general.

Thus the policy of nonalinement has been objectively confirmed as the most progressive force in the world, as a force which is undermining the foundations on which the existing unjust international relations are based and a force which is creating the conditions for building a world of justice, equality and general progress.

Briefly, the time that has elapsed since the Belgrade conference justifies the statement that without the policy of nonalinement the world would look considerably more different, and something even worse might have occurred. In fact, any tendency toward a total bloc division and the further intensification of the cold war would unavoidably lead us to the brink of disaster.

The problems which burden international relations now are neither small nor simple. The danger of a world conflict has undoubtedly been reduced. However, we are still far removed from real peace, and this current peace is neither universal nor stable. It is constantly being shaken by crises and conflicts. The armaments race, the use of force and interference, the widening of the gap between the industrially developed countries (?and the developing countries) and the inequality in international political and economic relations are undermining this peace.

The world's security, peace and stability cannot be realized without a radical change in international economic relations which expose the developing countries to discrimination and inequality.

The material possibilities which man has at his disposal now are--instead of contributing to the prosperity and harmonious development of all--being transformed into the opposite. The inequitable economic relations are becoming an increasingly dangerous source of new strained relations and conflicts.

We must note with indignation that colonialism and racism in South Africa continues to stubbornly exist with the support of imperialist forces. This is, regretfully, occurring despite the great changes in the contemporary world, which has universally adopted the principle of respect for human rights and basic freedoms. Let us ask ourselves: How can human rights be realized while at the same time the realization of the basic rights of entire peoples is being prevented? The peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania and their legitimate representatives as well as the South West African People's Organization, the Patriotic Front, the African National Congress and the frontline countries can be assured of our full support for their just struggle and determination to realize their right to freedom and independence. We must do everything possible to hasten the day when colonialism will irreversibly belong to the past.

In the Middle East, the Israeli aggression and the occupation of the territories of Arab countries stubbornly continues. This represents an impudent challenge to the basic principles of the international legal system inscribed in the UN Charter.

The realization of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine has been prevented for years. It is precisely the Palestinian problem which is the heart of the Middle East crisis. Without a solution to this problem there can be neither a just peace nor lasting security. Taking a realistic view, we must openly say that throughout the region and farther afield, separate paths will not lead to this. A complete and just solution calls for the full participation of all interested sides, including the Palestinian Liberation Organization. It must insure the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab territories and the realization of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to independence and their own state. This is the only path which leads to peace, to more secure borders and to the security of all countries of this region. We believe that this solution must be sought primarily within the United Nations.

We are also very concerned because of the deepening crisis in Southeast Asia, and the breaking out of armed conflicts and the use of force in solving existing disputes. This brings into question the security and independence of the peoples of this region and creates the danger of even wider conflicts. We must especially not reconcile ourselves to the imposition of foreign will on peoples through military intervention. This is in flagrant opposition to the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalinement. Therefore, we see a way out of the crisis here, too, through the withdrawal of all foreign troops from foreign territories and respect for the independence, security and peaceful development of all countries of this region. These are the principles and approaches which also determine our views toward other hotbeds of crises in the world, such as Cyprus, Korea, West Sahara and others.

The nonalined countries attach great importance to the process of relaxation of tension in international relations because they also see in it their own vital interests. Unfortunately, this process is not stable and is passing through great trials. What is even more, it is seriously lagging. Its basic shortcoming is in the fact that it is still limited by bloc interests and this fact carries with it a danger of new confrontations with unforeseeable consequences. The policy of relaxation of tension must not be used by anyone as a basis for pressure against any country. It must not be carried out at the expense of third parties. In a world which is united and in which peace is indivisible, detente must be comprehensive. This implies that all countries--including both the largest and the smallest--must participate in it on the basis of equality, that it must extend to all regions of the world and that it must include all key questions of international relations and development. It is precisely here that the nonalined policy has the greatest possibilities and obligations.

Of course, the big powers have a great role and responsibility in the process of detente. In this connection we call particular attention to the importance of settling relations and reducing the danger of rivalry and confrontation between the big powers and between the blocs. I remember very well that at the jubilee session of the UN General Assembly in 1960, we provided, together with Nehru, An-Nasir, Sukarno and Nkrumah, the initiative which called on the two big powers--instead of continuing confrontation--to open negotiations in the interests of detente. We thereby made it clear that their relations, which carry with them also consequences for others, are not just their own affair. We pointed out that the United Nations is the place where all essential problems of the contemporary world should be discussed. This is also valid today.

I think that it is necessary for the nonalined movement to advocate that the General Assembly regularly consider questions concerning the process of world detente and take measures for its advancement. We believe that there can be no strengthening of security in the world without advancing detente and without democratizing international relations. Positive development in this direction cannot be imagined without measures to strengthen trust and without starting real, general and complete disarmament.

We are deeply concerned over the continuation of the arms race. We welcomed the strategic arms limitation agreement between the USSR and the United States--the SALT II--with the hope that this will provide encouragement to take measures toward real disarmament. It is a significant fact that the UN General Assembly held a special session on disarmament at the initiative of our movement. We must strive to the maximum to insure that the views and recommendations of this session will be consistently implemented.

Certain achievements have been made in Europe within the process of detente. They are reflected in the results of the Helsinki conference. This fact also undoubtedly has wider importance because it is precisely the conflicts in Europe that have jeopardized world peace. However, we must openly state that Europe cannot live in peace and security if peace and security are not secured throughout the world. We can note with satisfaction that the European nonalined and neutral countries represented here, play a prominent role in strengthening European cooperation and security and in overcoming bloc divisions in Europe.

The Mediterranean region occupies an important place from the viewpoint of strengthening peace and security in Europe and the world. All Mediterranean countries must participate in the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation and they must participate in this on the basis of equality and in the spirit of the provisions of the Helsinki final act and the views of the declaration of the fifth conference of nonalined countries in Colombo. We consider the establishment of zones of peace and security, especially in the sensitive parts of the world, as important steps which would lead to reducing the areas of rivalry between the blocs and between the big powers. It is in this light that we also support efforts to establish such zones in the Indian Ocean, Latin America and elsewhere.

Mr President, the establishment of a new international economic system represents the only way to overcome the acute problems of development and the deep crisis that has spread throughout the world economy. This is not in the interests of just one group of countries, but rather in the interests of the entire world. The leading industrial powers as well as other developed countries still do not want to understand this. They resist the essential changes in existing relations.

At the fifth UNCTAD session, certain developed countries even retreated from the decisions jointly adopted within the United Nations. At the same time the most highly developed countries are increasing their efforts to solve the problems of vital importance for the entire international community within closed circles in order to protect their own interests. This includes an aspiration to divide the nonalined and other developing countries. Various pressures are also being applied and the serious difficulties of the individual developing countries, especially those that are the least developed, are being abused.

Under such conditions we must continue our struggle more consistently and persistently and find the right answers for the difficulties and the opposition we face. It is my deep conviction that the concept which we elaborated at our Algiers and Colombo summit meetings continue to be the starting basis for this. Mutual cooperation between the nonalined and all other developing countries has extraordinary importance in the implementation of this concept. This is a vital economic interest and one of the priority political tasks of our movement. We have at our disposal great potential material possibilities which, if we are united, we can place in the service of the development of each individual country separately and of all of them together. At the same time, this will enable us to more successfully participate in the negotiations with the developed countries with the aim of establishing a new international economic order.

In this connection I think that we must focus the greatest attention of all the acute problems of energy. I am convinced that it will become evident that there are common interests. In some cases the solutions might be found in intensive financial investment or some other similar form of cooperation. In some other cases such as in the least developed countries, it will be necessary to alleviate without delay their difficulties resulting from the constantly increasing prices of oil, modern technology and industrial products. We consider the appearance of certain initiatives along this line positive and we must seriously discuss these initiatives to reach generally acceptable solutions.

The forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly and the adoption of an international strategy of development for the next decade have extraordinary importance for the struggle for a new international economic system. It would be very beneficial if this session were held at a political level which would be in accord with the seriousness of these problems. We justly expect that all developed countries, regardless of the groups to which they may belong, will demonstrate in this respect greater political will and readiness to make their contribution in their own and in general interests.

Dear friends, nonalined policy has achieved a further strong affirmation in the period since the past summit meeting in Colombo. This is a consequence of intensified aspirations and of an even greater determination of the peoples to struggle for a better and more just world in the conviction that in such a world we are [Tito corrects himself] that it is only in such a world that they can successfully preserve their independence and insure more rapid progress and development.

It is not accidental that practically every country that has attained independence has joined our movement. It is also significant that individual countries, having freed themselves from military alliances and canceling agreements on bases in their territory, have freed themselves of what hindered them from deciding in favor of the policy of nonalinement and are here among us today. It also worth noting that the ideas of nonalinement are becoming the views of a growing number of democratic political movements and parties in Europe.

Along with the affirmation of our policy and the strengthening of our movement, we have also faced various difficulties. Some of these difficulties have been inherited from the past, or result from various conditions of development. Some of them are the consequence of foreign influences and varied views, which cause the danger of division in the movement. Particular concern is caused by the conflicts arising between individual nonalined countries.

We must not for a moment lose sight of the fact that every conflict between nonalined countries opens the door to outside interference. Such conflicts also hamper our efforts in building new democratic international relations. They do not concern only the countries directly involved but all of us. Therefore, it is the duty of the nonalined countries to offer aid in a suitable way through the appropriate machinery before disputes grow into conflicts.

If conflicts do arise, however, one should quickly find solutions through peaceful means because nothing is more natural than for the nonalined countries in their mutual relations to respect and consistently apply those principles and criteria for which they struggle in the international field. These are the principles of the UN Charter and of the nonalined policy.

Our striving to democratize international relations requires a further development of democratic relations in the movement itself, particularly when one has in mind the growth of our movement and the growing demands put before it. We must serve the world as an example of how to democratically reach accords. Therefore, we face the task of finding new forms of work and new forms of decisionmaking in our common activities.

In this connection we believe that the method of work of the coordination bureau is very important. The coordination bureau must work even more efficiently as an organ of coordination and of taking the initiative and expressing the views and positions of the movement as a whole. We attach special significance to the active and equal involvement of all members of our movement in the realization of the policy of nonalinement.

This also implies the application of consensus as the only possible way of harmonizing views and adopting decisions.

Dear comrades and friends, we are meeting here as the most responsible representatives of the majority of mankind. We face further great obligations. The eyes of the whole world are watching us. This demands of us mutual understanding and respect, full equality, good will and overcoming of differences, a full feeling of solidarity and the greatest degree of responsibility.

Our movement is directed at the key problems of the present world, and at the questions of peace, security, development and general progress. It expresses the essential interests of all mankind and not just one part of it. Therefore, its historic responsibility is that much greater. This responsibility rests on all of us. We must never lose sight of what is common to us and what joins us. We must oppose everything that divides us and everything that favors the penetration of alien interests in our ranks. Our lasting interest and our strategic aim at this moment is to further affirm the original principles of the nonalined policy and, on this basis, to strengthen the solidarity, unity and action ability of the nonalined movement.

These are reliable signposts of our moving into the future. It is only in this way that we can successfully build the world to which we aspire.

I personally have been guided by this, deciding to undertake this long journey and being guided by the responsibility which I have as one of the founders of the movement, and being firmly convinced that there is no sacrifice that should not be made when it concerns the high aims and noble ideals for which our movement struggles and for which all the peoples of the world are striving. I am convinced that this conference, as all the previous ones, will be successful, and that it will instill new strength and mark a new stage in the strengthening of the policy and the movement of nonalinement in international relations to the benefit of all of us and of all the mankind. Thank you. [applause]

TANJUG on Reaction to Speech

LD042234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2135 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 4 (TANJUG)--The address delivered by President Tito of Yugoslavia at the sixth non-aligned summit today represents one of the highlights of the summit's first phase, it is generally agreed by observers here. The Yugoslav president's explicit discussion of the basic pre-occupations facing the non-aligned movement and the most important international issues imparted to his address an importance exceeding the usual frameworks of a general debate.

President Tito's address in opening the general political debate today has been initially described as the address of a statesman. Most delegations and press circles and observers share this view.

Tito's speech is treated as one of the most appropriate platforms for the conclusions and positions to be set down in the basic summit documents. For this reason, the quarters cited consider that Tito's views and positions on major international questions and the preoccupations of the Havana conference will undoubtedly give a strong impact on the direction and further course of the sixth non-aligned summit.

Observers here also note the "constructive approach and statesmanship" of Yugoslavia's contribution today in pointing the way towards formulating and adjusting political views and the basic demands of two-thirds of mankind in the struggle for world peace and stability, for the elimination of the remains of colonialism and exploitation, all forms of domination and expansion (?and for) the construction of new and more equitable political and economic relations in the world.

This "constructive approach" to the wider spectrum of problems confronting the conference, among them those also giving rise to disagreements, division and even conflicts between some non-aligned countries, most strongly impressed observers, in their first reactions to the address of President Tito.

Particularly commented on here is that President Tito's address, from the outset, calmly and firmly and avoiding harshness of tone or expression, is a forceful statement of the authentic principles and tasks of the policy of non-alignment.

President Tito's address in the general debate was awaited here with exceptional interest, exceeding that in any other document or address in regard to the conference to date.

Journalists in the conference building, among which some well-known names in the world press and TV networks, constantly turned to Yugoslav spokesmen and journalists in the preceding 24 hours, asking to receive the text of the president's address as soon as possible. The speech was distributed in Serbo-Croat, Spanish, English, French and Arabic.

VRHOVEC REJECTS SRV POSITION ON KAMPUCHEA

LD012130 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 1 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia has always resolutely come out in favour of recognizing to each country the right to defend its stand and to ask that each question be discussed. Yugoslavia has always resolutely opposed that anyone impose his will on somebody else. "We must not recognize the situation created through alien military intervention in Kampuchea," Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec said at the session of the nonaligned Ministerial Conference in Havana that was held late last night Central European Time.

Vrhovec rejected the Vietnamese representative's claim that Yugoslavia and Sri Lanka had prevented last year's nonaligned Ministerial Conference from pronouncing itself in the dispute between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary said that the statements by the Vietnamese representative did not justify the military intervention against Kampuchea in any way.

Yugoslavia acted in the direction of a peaceful settlement for this dispute, and the former federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia visited both Phnom Penh and Hanoi with this aim, before the armed intervention in Kampuchea.

There was no reason for stopping the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea from attending the Havana Ministerial Conference since nothing happened in the meantime to justify this act, Vrhovec said, adding that "it was our understanding that the formula reached at Maputo and Colombo would be applied in our preparatory work in Havana until the 6th summit decides otherwise."

The federal secretary emphasized that the real situation is quite different. He said:

First of all, we must not recognize the situation created as a result of foreign military intervention in Kampuchea.

Second, there is almost a consensus in Asia in rejecting this foreign military intervention. The vast majority of non-alined countries in the region of South and Southeast Asia declared themselves, in the Preparatory Committee, in favour of the continued legality of Democratic Kampuchea as a full-fledged member of the non-alined movement.

--Yugoslavia has always urged that every country should have the right to defend its position and to demand that each question be examined. However, in the same way, Yugoslavia has always energetically opposed and will continue to oppose attempts by anyone to impose his will on others.

"It is our opinion that all outside intervention should be rejected as a form of the imposing of will on other countries and thereby creating the situation of the fait accompli."

Vrhovec called for political solutions on the basis of the principles of non-alinement, sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and security for all the countries of the region. "This requires that all foreign troops withdraw and the people of Kampuchea be allowed to elect their own government and decide without foreign interference on the form of their political system," concluded Vrhovec.

"What is involved in the case of the participation of Democratic Kampuchea is respect for certain principles and, consequently, this is of vital importance to the future of the non-aligned movement."

Vrhovec stressed that this does not involve any assessing of the internal regime of Kampuchea. He recalled that Yugoslavia has never made any declaration in favour of or against either of the regimes. The question of a country's regime is a matter to be decided upon by its people alone, "regardless of what we may individually think of certain regimes."

What is involved here is whether we are going to be consistent in respecting the principles proclaimed by us as a movement on the basis of which we wish to build democratic international relations, settle controversial problems and promote mutual relations amongst the non-aligned countries," Vrhovec said.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary stressed that no kind of "complete control" over a territory, founded on massive outside intervention and the presence of foreign troops, can be accepted as a basis for the assessment of the legality of a regime, nor can it be recognised by the movement of non-alignment.

Vrhovec went on to say that this is one of the fundamental principles of the policy of non-alignment. If this principle is brought into question, the very essence of the policy of non-alignment is also brought into question. "This would have dangerous consequences for many of the movement's member countries," he noted.

The Yugoslav foreign secretary pointed out that the Kampuchean question is an essential aspect of the crisis in Southeast Asia adding that in this case the movement should react to [words indistinct], which he assessed as one of the most serious in the world.

TANJUG REPORTS TITO'S ACTIVITIES IN HAVANA

Meeting With Waldheim

LD050908 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0125 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, Sept. 5 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito received U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at his Havana residence last night and had a very cordial talk with him.

Kurt Waldheim congratulated to President Tito on an exceptionally substantive and important speech President Tito delivered yesterday at the 6th conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries and expressed his conviction that the Yugoslav president's speech would be a significant contribution to a realistic review of questions put on the summit agenda.

President Tito pointed out, among other things, that the nonaligned countries represent a large majority at the United Nations and that they, by their activity, essentially influence the considering and finding of solutions for international problems faced by the world organization.

They also exchanged opinions on some most important problems that burden the world today, being dealt with by the Havana nonaligned summit conference as well.

U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim expressed his thanks for the support President Tito offered to the United Nations this time, too.

Talks With Algerian President

LD050909 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0312 GMT 5 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 5 (TANJUG)--President Tito met in his Havana residence last night with President of the People's Republic of Algeria Chadli Bendjedid.

In a cordial and friendly talk, the two presidents discussed the work of the summit, expressing confidence that this highest meeting of non-aligned countries will be successful and that it will give a fresh impetus to the strengthening of the role of non-alignment in international relations.

President Chadli Bendjedid gave credit to President Tito for his tireless activity which was revealed also in Havana. The Algerian president especially underlined the significance of President Tito's speech in general debate at the sixth summit. An exchange of views took place on some hotbeds of crisis in the world such as those in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and elsewhere.

In particular, the presidents of Yugoslavia and Algeria stressed the seriousness of international economic problems which are increasingly threatening both peace and stability in the world. The two presidents agreed that it would be very significant if the sixth summit adopted concrete measures on the road to bringing about the new international economic order, particularly those as would be advantageous to the least developed among developing countries.

CHARACTER, ROLE OF NONALINED MOVEMENT EXAMINED

TANJUG on Nonbloc Status

LD011352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1126 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, Sept. 1 (TANJUG)--Received by all as a summit of continuity, this meeting of the nonalined countries' heads of state or government will surely reaffirm one of the strategically most important original principles of the movement--its independent and non-bloc character.

At the time, the division of the world into blocs was one of the fundamental motives for setting up the movement of nonalignment. In fact, the coming of this movement into being was an alternative to the bloc policy whose essence, to put it simply, lies in the effort to realize domination and hegemony and to interfere in the internal affairs of independent countries.

The non-aligned countries do not a priori regard existing blocs as identical, however, it was pointed out in the circles of delegations in Havana. For, their stands on the policies and concrete moves by the blocs are not defined in advance, but depend from case to case.

Globally viewed, the non-aligned countries are in essence against the world's division into blocs and the spheres of interest. They think that bloc policy can call in question the independence and autonomy of the nonaligned countries and that a concept of internal order can be forced on them from outside.

The existence of blocs also does harm internationally. Their constant confrontations and rivalries stand in the way of democratization of relations in this sphere. The blocs do not recognize equality in cooperation and seek to guide independent countries.

Instead of seeking to find solutions for the world problems in the development of democratic spirit, equality and broader cooperation, the blocs virtually worsen relations in the world. Since the blocs recognize only the "situation of balance", this drives them to keep prodding the arms race and, in so doing, the unneeded waste of huge material resources.

All of this, of course, goes to the detriment of stepped-up and general material progress in the world, particularly in the developing countries. In other words, bloc policy only prods a further widening of the existing differences between the poor and the rich countries. This, to all practical purposes, endangers the independence of the developing countries and still more makes them dependent on the developed countries.

"The non-bloc thread has been present in the majority of liberations wars throughout the world. At the Belgrade founders conference it grew into the doctrine of the whole movement, which, in a relatively short period of time, has grown to include two thirds of mankind".

Even at the Belgrade conference in 1961 the twenty-five participating countries assessed that the existing blocs, by the very logic and character of their mutual relations, periodically bring to world to the brink of a cataclysm. This is how the non-bloc philosophy of the movement came about.

Similar stands could later be found in the documents of many meetings of the non-aligned. Last June, in Colombo the non-aligned declared that the military pacts are a source of tension in international affairs seriously undermining the independence and sovereignty of non-bloc countries.

Bearing all this in mind, it comes as no surprise that the reassertion of the non-bloc character of the movement was confirmed even at the preparatory phase of the Havana summit, although substantial discussion had not yet begun.

The fact that Iran and Pakistan--both former members of military pacts--have joined the movement illustrates the blocs lack of future prospects. Nicaragua's immediate application for membership after the overthrowal of the dictatorship, however, demonstrates that only in the policy of non-alignment do newly liberated countries see the guarantee for freedom, independence and their own internal system.

It is also emphasized in circles of the delegations that the affiliation to blocs virtually means to denounce in advance a part of sovereignty. On the other hand, blocs are the incarnation of hegemony, of the division of the world into spheres of interest. Blocs fetter all internal processes which do not fit in bloc schemes. In the long run, blocs are a brake on political and economic progress of bloc members alone, for the protection of which blocs were allegedly formed.

With all this in mind, some views, it is true isolated, about a possible "natural alliance" between the non-aligned movement and any of the existing blocs sound absurdly.

What is impressive and encouraging, however, is that a vast majority of the movement considers that peace, freedom and progress in the world can be ensured only by the non-aligned policy. This is felt not only at every step in the conference building in Havana, but also when summing up the initial results of the preparatory part of the summit.

The further enlargement of "the family" in Havana, the arrival of guests to the summit (although some of them still belong to the existing blocs) and, evidently, increasing interest in non-alignment also in Europe (most marked by bloc boundaries)--are a complete guarantee of a fresh reaffirmation of the non-bloc character of the non-aligned movement in Havana and its further strengthening on world proportions.

Dolanc on State of Movement

LD312010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, August 31 (TANJUG)--"No, the movement of non-alignement is not in any crisis. We are convinced that the non-aligned conference in Havana will manifest the strength of the movement".

This, inter alia, was stated by League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Stane Dolanc during his visit to Ljubljana, capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia. Setting forth an integral assessment of current international relations and the place and role of the non-aligned in the world, Dolanc particularly underlined the continuous strengthening of the movement. This, he said, has been confirmed also by the current expansion of the movement.

It is true, however, Dolanc said, that the non-aligned are exposed to the most varied pressures which have one thing in common--the intent to weaken the movement or even divert it from its main course. Setting forth this fact, Dolanc added that this was indicative of how important a factor the non-aligned are in the international community.

In this context, Dolanc stressed that at the Havana summit, Yugoslavia will primarily press for the consolidation and further promotion of the authentic principles of the movement adopted at its first conference in Belgrade in 1961.

Dolanc said the preparations for the Havana conference have shown that the majority strive for the implementation of these principles. This also guarantees that the movement will not lose its independence, autonomy and anti-bloc orientation.

In particular, Dolanc stressed, that in Havana too, the non-aligned will seek a way of dealing with disputes by peaceful means. This would prevent the foreign interests from interfering into the movement. One of the main aims of the movement is the creation of the necessary conditions for more equitable international economic relations.

Dolanc said he considers the international position of Yugoslavia greatly dependent on the strengthening of the non-aligned movement.

Yugoslavia, as one of the founders of the movement, is aware that it will remain an important factor in the movement if it preserves its own internal firmness and successfully resists all outside pressure, Dolanc said.

The Yugoslav delegation had gone to Havana highly optimistic regarding the further strengthening of the unity, action ability and political importance of the non-aligned movement, concluded Dolanc.

TANJUG on Nonalined Actions

LD021425 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0802 GMT 2 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, Sep 2, TANJUG--Events over the past three decades have demonstrated the validity of the principles of non-alignment.

There is therefore a constant need to stress emphatically that adherence to these principles requires action that is consistent with the objectives underlying the philosophy of the movement.

This has been stressed by many delegates commenting the work of the drafting group opened here yesterday after 10 hours a general debate conducted in the political committee charged with reviewing the text of the final act draft prepared by the host country for the non-aligned summit starting Monday Sept 3. [sentence as received]

The debate demonstrated the need for the non-aligned summit document to include a re-dedication of the movement translating these principles into action. It has been asked that the document should announce nonaligned countries' solumn pledge to undertake all the necessary steps (?arising) from the realisation of the movement's objectives. Only through concerted action can those objectives be attained. Therefore, the new summit declaration--many delegates agree on this point--should commit the movement to the observance of its own principles, as well as to the undertaking of concrete measures in order to further reinforce them.

Only through re-dedication of the non-aligned principles, it has been stressed, can the movement as a whole strive for its objectives of safeguarding international peace and security and making the relaxation of international tension universal.

It should also be agreed that the preservation of the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries and the vigilance to preserve intact the essential character of non-alignment, are the basic principles of the movement.

Explaining their aims in drafting the final document, observers have noted the non-aligned countries' desire to participate on the basis of equality in dealing with all outstanding international issues. They declare themselves for promoting their unity, solidarity and cooperation with a view to strengthening non-alignment as an independent non-bloc global factor and further expanding the area of non-alignment in the world.

As their principal aims and objectives, the non-aligned countries should also include those of elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, including Zionism, and support to the national liberation movements struggling against colonial and alien domination.

The draft is also expected to include non-aligned countries' determination to strive for the elimination of the imperialist and hegemonistic policies and all forms of expansionism and foreign domination, as well as for the establishment of a democratic system of international relations based on the equality of states, respect for and preservation of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In their explanation of the basic principles, observers have noted the non-aligned countries' insistence on dissolution of great-power military alliances, withdrawal of foreign military forces and dismantling of foreign military bases. They are also in favour of ending the arms race, particularly nuclear, and the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

In the economic sphere, they pronounced themselves in favour of the early establishment of the new international economic order with a view to accelerating the development of developed and developing countries and the eradication of poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy in the developing countries. Therefore, they pledge for the promotion of economic cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries with a view to achieving collective self-reliance.

At the same time, the non-aligned countries consider as the iressential [as received] aims and important factors in the development of international economic cooperation and the establishment of equitable economic relations between states, the strengthening of the United Nations as an effective instrument for promoting international peace and security, the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

KOMUNIST on Tasks

LD311956 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Aug. 31, (TANJUG)--KOMUNIST, organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, sees in the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Havana an opportunity for the policy of non-alignment to prove its worth, to gather forces once again in complex international conditions, to put up resistance and parry many pressures it has brought about, and to define new and more precise tasks and orientations for the activity of the nonaligned movement.

Some open questions to be faced by representatives of the non-aligned countries can cause confusion about the final form of agreements that will be reached, the central Yugoslav party daily's commentator considers. It is sure, however, that their settling will be along the line of condemnation of the policy from the position of force, condemnation of foreign military intervention, condemnation of coming to agreement at the expense of those in danger, and condemnation of the imposition of alien will on smaller countries and peoples, and along the line of defense of the unalienable rights of all countries and peoples to independence, equality and unimpeded development, KOMUNIST points out.

The accession of several more countries to the nonaligned movement is an expression of a deeper social and political process in the world as a result, on one hand, of the gradual and continual weakening of the old order and system of international relations of the erosion of bloc positions and drop-out from bloc ranks, and, on the other, as a result of a steady expansion of space for the freedom of peoples, independence, equality and peaceful cooperation of all countries and growing of forces and ranks of champions of peace, free development and a new social order in the world, the Yugoslav newspaper writes.

The 8th non-aligned summit conference has brought about shifts and even regroupings among the world's active political forces for various reasons and with various aims KOMUNIST asserts. In relation to this, the paper warns against stepped-up efforts by big powers and bloc groups to brake the process of steady growth of the role of the nonaligned movement and against efforts to force some false dilemmas on the movement concerning the nature and character of its international role, and even the essential meaning of the policy of nonalignment.

On this occasion, the organ of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia also points to wide-ranging, almost plebiscite-like and resolute option of the non-aligned countries to safeguard the original principles and non-bloc identity of the movement and policy of nonalignment.

MOSCOW MEDIA GIVE 'TENDENTIOUS' PICTURE OF NONALINED

LD041500 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Moscow information media are giving a tendentious picture of the work of the sixth meeting of the nonalined countries in Havana. Sveto Maslesa talks about this from Moscow:

[Maslesa--begin recording] The Soviet press, radio and television have devoted great attention to the summit meeting in Havana, setting aside the entire coverage on the whole to the declaration by Fidel Castro. Of the 320 lines in the report in PRAVDA, almost 300 are devoted to the speech of the Cuban president, which is certainly in keeping with the views here of the sixth conference. Here, constant stress is laid on the primary role of the host country in the role of nonalinement, while note is made that Cuba and Castro will lead this movement in the next 3 years. Appropriately, nothing has been said here today about the declaration by the former coordinator, the president of Sri Lanka, nor has attention been paid to the part played in the debate by the representatives of other delegations.

The television here has also behaved in a similar way in its film backdrop from Havana, showing only Castro and Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong in the foreground. In this way, the impression is created among the public here that these two countries are setting the basic tone of the conference while the others are mentioned only to the extent to which they support the standpoints of Cuba and Vietnam. At the same time, the accent is strongly on one section of the delegations allegedly hampering the work of the conference over the representation of Kampuchea, which undoubtedly points to the division which arises here when there is a question of standpoints not only on this question, but also on the essential orientations of the nonalined countries. [end recording]

MARKOVIC COMMENTS ON VISIT TO CSSR

LD021946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2303 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 31 (TANJUG)--Assembly of Yugoslavia President Dragoslav Markovic, who returned this evening from an official visit to Czechoslovakia, assessed as favourable the visit and, especially, the talks which the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation had with the Czechoslovak hosts.

In a reference to the different roads of socialist construction and specific features of the positions of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, Markovic stated:

"At the same time, we perceived our common interest--and placed this into the forefront, while agreeing that the differences must not, cannot and should not be an impediment to our mutual relations. Therefore the polemics regarding the issues should also not, by themselves, represent an impediment".

What we must jointly not allow, he said, is the distortion and incorrect representation of each other's stands. In the entire spectrum of our extensively developed relations--political, cultural and all other--economic relations, naturally, deserve particularly favourable assessment in terms of both their scope and quality.

KOSTIC RETURNS FROM ECONOMIC TALKS IN TURKEY

LD041334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1235 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, September 4 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav economic delegation, headed by Federal Secretary for Finance Petar Kostic, today returned to Belgrade after an official visit to Turkey. Kostic assessed that the talks with members of the Turkish Government and Turkish businessmen had opened up new possibilities for considerable expansion in the two countries' economic cooperation.

Both sides stressed the complementary nature of the countries' economies, especially in industrial, scientific and technical cooperation and cooperation on third markets.

Possibilities also exist for Yugoslav enterprises to participate in Turkish development projects, as great stress is laid on industrialisation in Turkey.

It was also concluded that Yugoslavia and Turkey share common views on the need for the developing countries to work for the establishment of the new international economic order, and especially a new monetary system.

PRC HEALTH DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD040944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A Chinese health delegation headed by Wang Wei, PRC vice minister of public health, arrived in Belgrade today. Immediately upon its arrival, the delegation was received by Svetozar Pepovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Labor, Health and Social Welfare.

During their visit to our country, which is to last several days, the Chinese delegation, as guests of the Federal Executive Council, will visit Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, Slovenia, Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. During this visit the strengthening of cooperation in the sphere of health, medicinal science and pharmacy between Yugoslavia and China will be dealt with.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SRV OFFICIALS ON NATIONAL DAY

Tito Message to President

LD022326 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Ton Duc Thang the following telegram:

"I send you with pleasure, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the warm congratulations of the people of Yugoslavia and my own and best wishes for success in the construction of your country and for a happy future of the friendly people of Vietnam.

"On this occasion, too, I would like to express my conviction that friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Vietnam, based on the principles of nonalinement, will increasingly develop in the interest of our peoples and as a contribution to broader international cooperation and peace in the world."

Djuranovic Cable to Pham Van Dong

LD022330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the following telegram:

"On the occasion of the holiday of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I convey, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and in my own behalf, sincere congratulations and best wishes to the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and you personally.

"I express my conviction that friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop successfully for the good and prosperity of our peoples, in the interest of consolidation of the nonalined movement and of peace in the world."

TITO CONGRATULATES AL-QADHDHAFI ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD311140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0913 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the anniversary of the September revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

On the anniversary of the proclamation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, it gives me great pleasure to send you, on my own behalf and on behalf of the peoples of Yugoslavia, sincere congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Libyan people, for new successes in the building of your country and for your own personal happiness. On this occasion again, I wish to express satisfaction at the successful and constant deepening of friendly relations and close cooperation between our two nonalined countries. I particularly stress the importance of the efforts which we are making, together with other nonalined countries, for the consistent realization of the policy of nonalinement in the interest of peace, security and cooperation in the world on the basis of equality.

SPINAL SURGERY ON DJURANOVIC REPORTED SUCCESSFUL

LD031048 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1021 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, was operated on in the Surgical Clinic of the Military Medicine Academy in Belgrade today for a trapped inter-vertebratal disc in the spinal canal. The operation was carried out successfully and the President of the Federal Executive Council will spend some time convalescing.

[Signed] Col Gen Academician Prof Dr Isidor Papo;
Prof Dr Nedeljko Ercegovac;
Prof Dr Nikola Sekulovic;
Lt Col Dr Radenko Tadic.

BRIEFS

GOLOB IN TANZANIA--In Dar es Salaam yesterday, Benjamin Mkapa, Tanzanian minister of foreign affairs, received Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs. They discussed the preparations for the forthcoming nonalined conference in Havana. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 79 p 6 AU]

YUGOSLAV-KUWAITI CONSULTATIONS--Kuwait--Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, has met with Musa al-Musa, chief of the Department for International Organizations and the Nonalined Movement, in the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry. On this occasion, views were exchanged on problems connected with the sixth conference of nonalined countries in Havana. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 79 p 5 AU]

YUGOSLAV-SRI LANKA CONSULTATIONS--Colombo--Dragoslav Petic, chief of a department of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, had talks in Colombo with Jayasingeo, secretary in the Sri Lanka Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Senerivato, a director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and with Danapal, chief of the Department for Nonalined Countries. Dragi Trajkovski, Yugoslav ambassador in Sri Lanka, also participated in the talks. During the talks, views were exchanged in connection with the preparations for the sixth conference of heads of states or governments of the nonalined countries in Havana. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Aug 79 p 6 AU]